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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Routes and Distances, Places of Interest—Inland Routes along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

PRESENTED BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 14,480.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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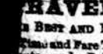
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WE LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 PM.				
8th Aug	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th	PERSIA	7951		
22nd	CALEDONIA	7858	HIMALAYA	6898
29th	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th	CALEDONIA	7858		
19th	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9506
26th	EGYPT	7912		
3rd	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th	ARABIA	7903		
17th	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th	PERSIA	7951		
31st	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

These Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNACBUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MANTUA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908,
SALAZIE	4,147	Alliand	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August 1908.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	11th Sept. "
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

For further Particulars apply to—

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Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
TATSUTA MARU		A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOKOMI MARU		M. Winckler	8th Aug	18th Aug.
TOYOFUKU MARU		K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKANIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KASHISHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOTORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 3) for cash in advance, including delivery.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thurs. 6th Aug.	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY 10th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Dashire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohamerah, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 15th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOSMOPOLI	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Tadsevitch	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,593	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharda and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	7983	M. Marcglia	24th August 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug 08.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	9,191	5th Sept "
CIROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 603
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 799
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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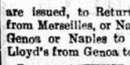
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
KAUZLER	3000	Michelsen	10th Aug.
* RHEINSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	21st "

*Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

S. S. KAUZLER will call at Seychelles.
*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

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THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs effectually, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by causing the formation of stricture and other serious diseases in dysentery, pains, irritation, of the lower bowel, colds, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat and all diseases for which the best remedy is the fashionable one, mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resulting in lost, unhealthy glimmer, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
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Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
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HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO,

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BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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K. KODAMA,
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BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL
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Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.
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OFFICES and
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HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD BY.
SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.
COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.
Sole Agents:—
K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
TARDEO, BOMBAY.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English booksselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Lineman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of Iadia," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable 1 cox Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Rassomes Head & Jefferies. Open to examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial information. Always useful and available as a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" office.

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The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
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AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
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Celebrated
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SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
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THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
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(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
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GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

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Golf, the Best of Games	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
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Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
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The Bombay Gazette.
OF JUNE 20th.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
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THE following GINNING FACTORIES and PRESSES belonging to the Estate of Beer Seetul-Insolvents.

1. Factory at Auriya in the Mainpri District including 50 Double Roller Gins and Saling Press, Engine, Boilers, etc., together with Stores and spare parts.

2. Factory at Kunch, in the Jhansi District including 24 Double and 10 Single Roller Gins, Baling Press, Engine, Boilers, stores and spare parts.

The properties are open to inspection and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom offers must be lodged by Thursday, 20th August. Immediate possession will be given.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

T. SMITH,
Reiver.
Allahabad Bank, Ltd.,
Cawnpore.

WANTED,

A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who has worked in Lawyer's Office. Salary, Rs. 20 p. m. Hindu or Portuguese preferred.

Apply—
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
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MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, ever one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete incase, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO. Box 261, Bombay.

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FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

SUFFERING WAS BEYOND WORDS
Eczema Spread All Over His Body—Not a Minute's Comfort in Sixteen Months—Constantly Experimented With Remedies, but Even the Doctor's Treatment Failed—Writer Pronounces the
CUTICURA REMEDIES OF MARVELOUS POWER

"A gentleman, who is a near relative of mine, has suffered terribly with eczema. The trouble started in the form of little white pimples on the hands. These pimples would burst and become sore. The irritation was very great at all times, and sometimes almost unbearable. He tried various remedies from the first, but nothing seemed to do him the least good. Still, he kept persevering with all the things heard or read of. As his condition gradually became worse under these trials, he decided to go to a doctor. The doctor put him under a treatment, and he persisted with it for some time, without the least sign of a permanent cure. He was almost despairing. No sooner had one sore healed than others came. From being only on the hands, the disease spread until his whole body was affected. His wrists, elbows, and back were worst, and were really most distressing. The pain he suffered is beyond words. His work necessitates plucking his hands in water a great deal, and the water seemed to aggravate the trouble. After the doctor's treatment failed, my relative again resorted to other remedies, with the same disheartening result, and in this way sixteen months dragged by. During this time I can truthfully say that he did not have a minute's comfort. His case having become so serious, you can imagine how thankful he was when he found that he had the right remedy in Cuticura. Had he started with Cuticura Remedies at first he would have saved untold trouble and expense. He followed the directions carefully and the improvement was most marked from day to day. He derived great comfort from the very first, and I should say that within six months the disease was perfectly eradicated, and his skin is as clear as it ever was. I pronounce Cuticura Remedies to be simply marvelous power. Mrs. E. Spalding, 142a, Dennett Rd., W. Croydon, nr. London, Nov. 26, 1906."

A Single Set of Cuticura Remedies often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
Post-free, Cuticura Book on the Skin.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follows :—

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asia S. N. Company's steamer Nairung, 2,862 tons, aptain J. M. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, via coast ports with a gene cargo.

THE HanLine steamer Stolzenfels, 3,554 tons, Captain L. midt cleared outward for Karachi on Monday, in last.

THE stear Labuan, 2,294 tons Captain W. H. Ross, will l to-day for Dunkirk and Hamburg with a gene cargo.

THE Anc Line steamer Britainnia, 1,969 tons, Captain R. Garrick sailed on Monday for Liverpool, Marsles etc., with a general cargo and Mr. D. Miles, pt. W. B. Eddowes as passengers.

THE steer Sanctoria, 2,378 tons, Captain W. Ward, will sail to-day for Calcutta.

THE B. S. N. Co's., steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons Captain Reddock, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rasoon etc., with a general cargo.

THE Oman East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1,864 to Captain H. Michlben, arrived in harbour on Monay, from Durban &c.. with a general cargo and 284 deck passengers.

The & O. Co.'s steamer Malta, 3,899 tons, Captain. A. Peters will sail to-day for Shanghai &c., w China and Australian mails, a general cargo a the following passengers for Colombo :—Mrs. B, Mr. Save, Mr. J, H. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Fshaw and child, Major Thomas, Captain H. Bair ; for Singapore.—Mr. Mare Bueff ; for Nagasi—Mr. and Mrs. Nathayama ; for Hong Kong-Mr. Sasaki and Mr. E. Cowasji.

The ommittee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce ve decided that Saturday, 1st August should be regarti as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Pre's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 3.

Arcas.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahar.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Bran.....1519 Evensen ....W & A Graham & Co
Clems.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosa & Co
Firoz.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garbe.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Hairi ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt.rant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
King Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
King.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham &Co
Kt.emplar .....460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kerry.....2429 Wilson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lac Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Moori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mokosa.....2786 English .....F Muir & Co
Noiel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nasb.....5041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Naing.....2462 Thomson...Calcutta T Morrison & Co
Orient.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Okh.....3436 Reddock .....M M & Co
Rahani.....1172 Geddie .....N P B & P S N Co
Rasoo .....2442 Parett..... ...W & A Graham & Co
Shalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Nacer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapre ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sira.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nair ...2535 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Naim...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley .....M M & Co
Spring Bn....3175 Crsath-Craite.....W & A G & Co
Shah Nas....2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Sofala .....3436 Hobb .....M M & Co
Viswa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2566 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Umsumbi...2138 Miller.....R A Willis
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tn.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mackintosh	19	Smith, M	God Finlay.	10-8	Muir & Co
B Othello.....	3327	...rodley...	Hull	7-8	Finlay Muir & Co
D & E Chupra	39	Henderson	Antwerp	10-8	M M & Co
H Naderi....	1164	Er.	...Busreh	9-8	B & P S N Co
K Labuan...	2293	Bo..	Dunkirk	...4-8	W & A G & Co
L Satsuj ...	547	Yo.in	K'chi	4-8	N F Bo S N Co Ltd
M Saburnati	524	...bbed	Repairing	N F Bo S N Co Ltd	
N Francdale.	3099	...ish	Baltimore	S S	W & A G & Co
O Mozaffari.	1387	Moh...	...R S Ports	4-8	B & P S N Co
P Stolzenfels.	3554	Smit...	K'chi	...6-8	W & A G & Co

L Mahanadi 547 ... Offside. ...era Repairing. N F Bo S N Co Ltd

H W V P

Kola.....504 Moxo .....Busreh.....6-8 M M & Co

H W P D

Baha G...829 Fakra...M'goa .....5-8 Bo S N Co Ltd

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	...e	2350	Tomson	L'pool	19-8 W & A G & Co
3	Britannia	1971	Garrick...	L'pool	3-8 W & A G & Co
6	Alta ...	3900	Sanghai	Powell...	4-8 P & O Co
7	Takasaki Maru	943	Mocker	Kobe	4-8 N Y Kaisha
10	Gute's	3528	Fsderickton	K'chi	6-3 W & A G & Co
12	...sia	4198	Hoghton...	Londen...	15-8...P & O Co
14	...asa...	936	H ...othwell...	Karachi...	7-8 M M & Co
15	...alpara...	1500	Bisk...	Busreh...	10-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	...ng s	Thomson.....	Calcutta, July 4
	...s	Reddock.....	Rangoon, July 9
	...er s	Michlben ...	Durban, July 14

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	...sel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Kas...	Alton	Persian Gulf, &c.
	Saw...	McGonnell ...	Calcutta
	Bra...	Tamblyn	Calcutta
	Brita...	Garrick	Liverpool, &c.

The follo...ssels obtained their portclearances on Monday.

Steamer S... Ward for Calcutta.
" L...ross for Dunkirk and Hamburg.
" St... Schmidt for Karachi.
" M...rs for Shanghai, &c.

The followi...ls began to load on Monday.

Steamer Ma... Liverpool &c.
" Nad...ersian Gulf &c.
" Goal... Persian Gulf &c.
" Kola...sian Gulf &c.
" Nairu... Calcutta &c.

ADVANCE SHIPPING REPORT.
ADVANCE SATURDAY JULY 25.

ARRIVAL.			DEPARTURE.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
May 29	S. I. M. Da... house			
June 21	Petronia	Sunnhagon after t)		
July 9	H. M. ... (Port ... un Boat)	Din		
	Tuna	...dah	20	Rus Alula
12	Kazimi	... Shields		
13	H. M. S. ... mel	...o-		
16	...frica		19	D'Jibouti
19	Vissmann	...ula		
	Calistan	...agon	19	P. S. for order
	Anfah	S...	21	Suez
	Woodcock	Ba...	20	Hodeidah
	Mongolia	La...	19	Sydney
20	Kelet	Y...	20	Bremen
	Mifana	Ca...		London
	Wadhuk	Da...		Hamburg
21	Grelon Castle		22	Delaware B
22	Africa	Pal...		Water
	Pinto Giesi...	...n...	22	Mesawa
	Oscenda	...nt...		Calcutta
	Biter	...he...	23	D'Jibouti
	Badistan	...ldesh...		Zanzibar
	Clan Maclac...	...nbo...		London
	...la			
	Sir. ...erkhad	Alula		Perim
	D. Richino	...ay		Genoa
	S. ...Colonna	...ula		
	Mahammadi	...y		
	Woodcock	...ah		
	Pentadar	...y	24	Lon'on
25	M. Roquebert			
	Falcon	Cea...		

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera left Colombo for Bombay on 1st inst and she is excepted here on the 5th instant at 5 a. m.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer DcoBalduino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 3rd instant.

MADRAS,
ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
22	Rotenfels	Antwerp
26	Kintail	Calcutta
29	Moltkefels	New York
29	Clan Ranald	Liverpool
31	Drachenfels	Antwerp
31	Clan Cumming	Coast

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassons and Co; 550 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts mussor, 7,800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,000 cwts myraboliams and 6,000 cwts cottonseed G Madhowji and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 18,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Labuan s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—120 bales sawri cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,500 cwts gingellyseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 4,000 cwts mowr seed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts mowraseed and 4,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—113 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 7 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 18½ chests opium, Pherozsha B Petit and Co; 66 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 7½ chests opium, S Ramnath, 31½ chests opium M H E Ellias; 24 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s.—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 56½ chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 100 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 14 chests opium, G Shobhagmul; 10 chests opium G Gumanmul 980 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 14 chests opium, Phirozshah B Petit and Co; 62½ chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 17 chests opium Sasson J David and Co; 81 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 59 chests opium E. D Sassoon & Co; 8 chests opium, G Kedarmull.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 55 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

THE STUDY OF SAVAGES.

"Professor J. G. Frazer has made a good start in the work of his chair at the University of Liverpool by his opening address on 'The Scope of Social Anthropology,'" says "Nature." "It is characterised by all the lucidity of exposition and grace of style which we are accustomed to expect from the anthor of 'The Golden Bough.' His main object is to plead for the systematic study of savages, who represent an arrested, or rather retarded, stage of social development. They are, he is careful to point out, primitive only in a relative, not in an absolute, sense; that is, they are primitive in comparison with ourselves, not in comparison with primeval man, of whom we know nothing, and, so far as we can see at present, are likely to learn nothing.

"The province of social anthropology falls into two departments, one embracing the customs and beliefs of savages, the other including such relics of these as have survived in the thought and institutions of more cultured peoples. The first department may be called the study of savagery, the second the study of folklore. The government of mankind, he goes on to show, is always and everywhere essentially aristocratic that is to say the dull-witted majority always follows the keener-witted minority.

"In the mental, no less than in the physical sphere, the struggle is interneeine; but in the end the better ideas, which we call the truth carry the day. Hence, even in a civilisation like our own, we find the lower classes still following magical and other primitive practices of the same kind. Not that schemes for the regeneration of society from part of his programme. The study of the past must throw light upon the problems of the present but the exploration of schemes of social reform is the business of the sociologist not of the social anthropologist.

"Dr. Frazer closes a remarkable address by an impassioned appeal for the more careful study of that savagery which is so rapidly disappearing. 'How shall we of this generation look when we stand at the bar arraigned on a charge of high treason to our race, we who neglected to study our perishing fellowmen but who sent out costly expeditions to observe the stars and to explore the barren ice-bound regions of the poles, as if the polar ice would melt and the stars would cease to shine when we are gone!'"

In regard to the reported deficit in the United States of £12,000,000 for the fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury states that this is more apparent than real, and is due to the antiquated system of book-keeping. If the books of the United States Treasury were kept like those of the chief European nations the close of the fiscal year would show a surplus of £5,000,000. Various public works, like the Panama Canal, are charged under the head of ordinary expenditure, instead of extraordinary, which is met by loans. The proceeds of the bonds sold are not counted in the receipts, but money paid out for special purposes appears under expenditure. That these special items are paid from current revenues indicates, says Mr. Cortelyon, financial strength. The Treasury Secretary intends to frame a thorough revision of the Treasury statement, which shall represent the exact conditions of Government finance.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain 10 Permanganate of Potash.

...dy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
DEATH.

JACOBS—July, 29, at his brother's residence, Chingleput, Aaron Daniel, Civil Apothecary and Medical Officer, Chicacole, aged 44 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 3-15m., 3-20a.; Low water. 8-52m., 9-57a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p. m,

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, August 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3-39 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 4-6m.. 4-5a. Low water, 9-39m., 10-49a.

Thursday, August 6.—Bank of Bombay, annual general meeting, 4 p. m. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 5-12m., 5-1a.; Low water, 10-59m.

Friday, August 7.—Bombay University Senate, adjourned meeting, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 6-44m.; 6-9a.; Low water, 0-2m., 0-46a.

Saturday, August 8.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Islam Gymkhana, home. "B" Team vs. St. Xavier's College, away. Commercial-Gymkhana Concert 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h 18m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water 8-9m. 7-27a. Low water, 1-10m, 2-13a.

Sunday, August 9.—8th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. ; High water, 9-14m., 8-39a.; Low water, 2-10m., 3-15a.

Monday, August 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High-water, 10-8m., 9-44a.; Low water, 3-5m., 4-9a.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the month of July the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,787 and the number of new admissions was 982. Hindoos, 2,338; Mussalman, 432. Parsee, 2; other castes 15, total 2,787. The average daily attendance wac 90.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China and Japan per s. s. "Takasaki Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. tomorrow 5th instant. Parcel mail for Japan will close at 10 a. m. the same day.

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

March	Tannhauser.....Wagner
Overture	Rosamunde.....Schubert
Valse	Amouresc .....R. Berger
Grand Fantasia	...Cavalleria Rusticana.Mascagni
Serenata	Italieune .....Czibulka
Descriptive Piece	...Dei, Wachlparade Komt .....Eilenberg

MATHARPACADY READING AND SOCIAL CLUB.—On Sunday the 2nd instant, Mr. Theo. Turner, the Honorary Secretary of the Matharpacady Reading and Social Club, read Rev. A. Hegglin's Lecture on on the "Making of Bombay in the first two centuries of British rule." The details of the lecture being known to many need not be repeated here, suffice it to say that the author has used every endeavour to make the lecture not only interesting but very instructive, dealing, as it does mainly with the steady progress made by Bombay in industry and commerce in the first two centuries of British Rule. Mr. D. F. Leao, J. P., President of the Club, presided, and said a few words in con...ith some important details of the lecture. ...ed the Secretary for the manner in which the lecture was read and promised the Club his whole suppport in encouraging lectures and reading in the Club. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th August.

291.—Detail for the week ending 8th instant :—
To day Tuesday, 4th inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.
"M" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 3 15 p m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.
Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.
Wednesday, 5th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Madian at 7-30 a. m.
"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p. m.
Thursday, 6th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a. m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.
Friday, 7th Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.
Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

292—Extract from Government Resolution No. 4821 dated General Department Bombay Castle 28th July 1908 is published for information :—
Harold Ferdinand Busch to be Captain vice Captain Gray Rigge transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 17th July 1908.
293—Captain H. F. Basch is posted to "G" Company and will take over command with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

MAXWELL GRAY'S new novel, to be shortly published by Mr. John Long, is entitled, "The Suspicions of Ermengarde." It is the history of the adventures and misadventures of an untravelled traveller, on a winter holiday at some of the loveliest health-resorts in the Western Riviera. It is written in light comedy vein; two minor love stories are interwoven with the main plot of misunderstandings and mistakes. Sun shine and gaiety are the dominant notes; all entanglements and intrgues are happily cleared up in the end. Maxwell Gray, whose last success was "The Great Refusal," published two years ago by Mr. John Long, is, as everybody knows, the author of that very popular work of fiction, "The Silence of Dean Maitland," which took the world by storm some years ago.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The depression in the Central parts of the Central Provinces, yesterday, has extended westward and a large area of low pressure now covers the Central Provinces, while the trough of low pressure extends across the head of the Peninsula, into Lower Sind.

By this distribution of pressure, the Arabian Sea Monsoon is almost entirely confined to the Peninsula and Gujarat and the Bay current extends over nearly the whole of Northern India.

The rainfall due to both the currents has not been heavy, but has been very widespread, the only parts that received no appreciable rainfall, being Assam, Bihar, the eastern half of the United Provinces, South-West Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces, Sind and Rajputana.

Principal rainfall amounts are :—Diamond Island, three inches ; Akyab, Darjeeling and Balasore, two inches ; Cawnpore and Muktesar, half an inch; Chakrata, one inch; Delhi, one and a half inches ; Ludhiana, three-quarters of an inch ; Lahore, four inches ; Murree, one inch ; Jubbulpore, two inches ; Chanda and Akola, one and a half inches ; Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur, half an inch ; Belgaum, three inches ; Aurangabad, one and a half inches.

Skies are lightly clouded in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Sind ; but in the rest of the country moderately to heavily overcast; humidity is normal, or in excess ; the temperature is normal or in defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Gujarat, West Central India, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula ; local rain in Upper Burma, the Province of Bengal, Rajputana and the Deccan, and scattered rain in the rest of the country.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Kola," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh, etc., reports having experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer "Nairung," which reached Bombay yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports, encountered strong monsoon and heavy S.-W. swell.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 3rd August was 29·602 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	50·67	47·97	47·23	36·64
Monday, 3rd August, 1908.	1·50	1·23	1·05	0·79
Total.....	52·17	49·20	48·28	37·43
Up to same date last year...	76·02	80·09	80·37	82·56

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 3.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·32	46·44	29·15	75·27

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3RD AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. All crops doing well.

Moolton.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Break needed generally. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Agra.—Break needed generally. Cotton in high grounds doing well, but poor on low land.

Cawnpore.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Beawar.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year. Food-grains prospects improving.

Amraoti.—Heavy continues rain. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Showery. Cloudy and unseasonable. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Dhulia.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Has every appearance of continued fall. Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Food grains suffering from too much rain.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dholera.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing begun Food-grains doing well.

Bhavnagar.—Look like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Barsi.—Has every appearance of a continued fall.

Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Food-grains sowing backward.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday the 3rd August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—General rain has fallen except in the extreme North and the South-West Punjab; Lahore reports 4·20 inches, Sirsa 0·17 inch, Ambala 0·50 inch and Delhi 1·55 inches. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity has increased and is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature continues very low, the deficiency at Lahore amounting to 15° ; the minimum is normal or in defect. Winds are northerly at Multan and easterly or south-easterly elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Agra has had 0·25 inch, Mainpuri 0·10 inch and Cawnpore 0·38 inch. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature had risen and is now normal over the whole division. Winds are easterly to south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0·50 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind and moderately to heavily overcast in Rajputana. Humidity is generally normal. Temperature has risen and is now everywhere equal to the average. Winds are west-north-westerly at Karachi and north-easterly to south-easterly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen ; Indore has had 0·83 inch, Neemuch 0·64 inch, Ahmedabad 0·19 inch, Bhavnagar Para 1·85-inches, Rajkot 0·17 inch, Veraval 0·27 inch and Dwarka 0·38 inch. Sikes are heavily overcast. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is generally normal. Winds are north-easterly at Neemuch, southerly at Deesa, south-easterly at Surat and north-westerly at Ahmedabad while over the rest of the division they are westerly or south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, the largest amounts being Jubbulpore 2·35 inches, Saugor 0·38 inch, Hoshangabad 0·73 inch, Khandwa 0·50 inch, Akola 1·33 inches, Amraoti 1·10 inches, Nagpur 0·34 inch, Chanda 1·58 inches and Raipur 0·30 inch. Cloud has decreased in the north-east and is now moderate there but elsewhere skies continue heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is low at Nagpur and in Berar but is normal over the rest of the division ; the minimum is equal to the average everywhere. Winds are south-westerly in the southern districts but in the north the direction of air movement varies from north-east or south-east to north-east.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general ; Bombay had 0·79 inch, Ratnagiri 1·23 inches, Mormugao 0·31 inch and Karwar 1·00 inch. Cloud has decreased in the south and is now only moderate there but skies remain heavily overcast in the north. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been widespread, the chief amounts being Belgaum 3·20 inches, Bijapur 0·36 inch Sholapur 0·51 inch, Poona 0·50 inch, Ahmednagar 0·57 inch, Malegaon 0·45 inch and Nizamabad 0·75 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has again fallen and the maximum is now 8° to 15° in defect but the minimum continues normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay which lay yesterday in the East Central Provinces has moved in a nearly westerly direction and continues to be of the same depth. It has caused general and at places heavy rain in the Central Parts of the country, Gujarat and Kathiawar. It will continue to move in an almost westerly direction.

General rain is probable on the West Coast, Central Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Deccan and local rain in Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (2nd)	94·1	87·6	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	84·3	...	0·00
Muskat ( )	...	...	...	...
Multan	97·3	81·5	...	2·33
Rawalpindi	85·9	74·1	...	19·96
Lahore	84·4	76·2	4·20	12·92
Sirsa	86·3	78·6	0·17	15·57
Ambala	84·5	74·0	0·50	11·35
Delhi	82·2	76·2	1·55	24·58
Agra	89·0	79·0	0·25	?
Mainpuri	89·3	?	0·10	12·77
Jhansi	87·0	78·0	...	13·09
Cawnpore	88·9	79·0	0·38	11·73
Allahabad	90·6	80·0	0·07	13·58
Jacobabad	103·1	87·3	...	2·13
Karachi	87·0	78·5	...	5·11
Ajmer	87·4	78·2	0·50	14·21
Jaipur	90·2	78·1	...	14·80
Kotah	88·5	77·6	0·08	23·34
Bhuj	86·6	75·5	...	7·63
Dwarka	83·3	75·7	0·38	9·85
Veraval	80·2	76·3	0·27	12·22
Rajkot	88·4	74·7	0·17	12·65
Bhavnagar Para	87·0	76·5	1·85	15·40
Surat	84·1	76·1	0·09	36·32
Ahmedabad	87·6	78·2	0·19	15·43
Deesa	90·3	77·9	0·02	28·02
Neemuch	83·5	74·7	0·64	14·23
Indore	74·1	72·1	0·83	19·00
Jubbulpore	84·5	74·8	2·35	29·36
Saugor	85·1	74·5	0·38	19·29
Hoshangabad	84·1	75·9	0·73	19·29
Khandwa	86·2	73·1	0·50	12·41
Akola	76·7	73·1	1·33	20·98
Amraoti	74·8	70·8	1·10	18·90
Nagpur	80·6	72·1	0·34	28·39
Chanda	75·5	72·5	1·58	37·43
Raipur	83·2	72·6	0·30	24·59
Bombay	80·2	76·4	0·79	37·43
Ratnagiri	80·3	74·9	1·23	58·27
Mormugao	80·0	75·2	0·31	86·77
Karwar	80·3	?	1·00	107·54
Malegaon	77·4	71·1	0·45	7·62
Ahmednagar	73·4	69·5	0·57	6·28
Poona	73·0	68·8	0·50	8·91
Sholapur	74·3	70·4	0·51	7·24
Bijapur	76·7	67·7	0·26	3·79
Belgaum	71·3	65·6	3·20	43·04
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	76·9	68·2	0·75	22·47
Hyderabad	76·8	70·7	0·03	11·77
Mangalore	81·2	72·4	0·59	105·64
Calicut	79·7	74·1	...	74·88
Cochin	82·7	76·8	0·39	55·61
Colombo	84·0	76·0	0·07	6·11
Masulipatam	88·3	75·6	0·14	9·10
Bellary	84·0	73·3	0·03	1·66
Cuddapah	92·7	77·1	...	3·18
Madras	94·5	86·5	...	2·38
Bangalore	78·3	65·3	0·13	5·57
Coimbatore	85·4	70·8	0·02	1·59
Trichinopoly	96·1	77·8	...	2·97
Negapatam	96·4	76·0	...	4·50

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India," August 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that Lieutenant-Colonel S. Inagaki, Japanese Military Attache in India, shall have the privilege of private entree to Government House.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—Captain W. C. Long, I.M.S., 28th June; Captain E. W. Browne, I.M.S., 1st July.

Colonel T. E. L. Bate, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 29th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, M.D., F.R.C. P., I.M.S, (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Colonel T E L Bate, CIE IMS (Bengal), or until further orders.

Captain W S Patton, MB, IMS, is appointed to the Bacteriological Department sub. pro tempore.

Mr H H Tayler, 7th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is appointed to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th June vice Lieutenant E H Thirkell White in the chain of officiating promotions caused by the grant of combined leave

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

"THE MADRAS MAIL" :—On the average, rather less than 1,000 passengers per P. and O. steamers land, and another 1,000 go on board, at Brindisi in a year. This is not a very large number, but the Mails for the East and the Far East help materially to give the port great importance. In some measure passenger traffic has been diverted during the last two decades. Marseilles offers an alternative route that is in many ways preferable, and is almost as quickly traversed. Naples, Genoa and Trieste have attractions for certain people, especially those whose ultimate destinations can be conveniently reached from those ports. There has been talk many times of a change of Mail route, and the reason for this, as well as for much of the diversion of passenger traffic already noticed, is to be found in the unsatisfactory railway service in Italy, between Brindisi and the north. As an example, Brindisi is connected with Bologna by a single line, whose length of some 476 miles is dotted with 88 stations. At some of these, sidings have been laid down to permit so-called fast or rapid trains to pass the ordinary slow and goods trains ; but the journey occupies between the 16 and 17 hours and this time cannot be reduced to any marked extent because of the necessity of slowing down on passing through some stations and stopping at others until "line clear" is signalled. The public in Southern Italy wants a duplicate line from Bologna to Brindisi. The Italian Railway Law of 1906 provides for the construction of only two sections, leaving a gap of nearly 300 miles.

The British Consul reports that those interseted in rapid intercommunication are agitating with a view to obtaining a modification of the Railway Law so that the whole line may be constructed ; but he does not write in a very hopeful strain. He points out that a double line with water troughs would enable the Indian Mail train, or other direct service, to cover the distance in half the time by running at 60 miles an hour and stopping at only two or three principal junctions, and remarks that if a saving could be so effected of eight hours on the Bologna section of the line, and a few hours be obtained in Upper Italy, a total of 12 hours running time could be deducted from the 48 hours the Mails now take from Cannen Street to Brindisi. As there seems to be little question that any agitation for such on improvement would receive support in Italy, it might be well if gentle pressure were put upon the Italian Government by the British authorities. A little display of a firm determination to abandon the Brindisi route entirely in connection with the Indian Mails would no doubt prove effective. That the Italian Government are not unmindful of the necessity for quicker transit may be gathered from the revival of an old project which had for its purpose the construction of a branch line from a point about three-quarters of a mile north of Brindisi Central Station in a straight line, and on a descending gradient, to the Sciabicche quay, a Mail railway station being construeted at that quay. It is considered that the carrying out of this project would lead to a considerable saving of time in the embarkation of Mails, besides facilitating the exit of Mail steamers from the harbour.

THE INDIAN COTTON IMPORT AND EXCISE DUTIES.

THE "MADRAS MAIL" :—Until Indian unrest and its concomitants claimed undivided attention, one of the stock subjects which received periodical consideration was the well-worn question of the cotton import duties, to which in recent years has been added the Excise tax upon the products of Indian mills with the object of equalising matters between Lancashire and the East. The story of the contest for the final settlement of which Sir Roper Lethbridge comes forward as pacificator in the July number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," dates back to the period of Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty, and as his discussion of the matter is practically confined to its present aspects, some of its older phases are worth recalling in conjunction with his proposals for solving the problem, which some people are disposed to regard as a minor contributory to the troubles by which we are confronted.

For seme years perior to the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown the Company's representatives, with a view to adding to their fiscal resources, and perhaps also for the purpose of protecting the indigenous cotton industries from Western competition, levied an "ad valorem" duty upon all oversea goods of this class. And when, in response to the Lancashire agitation, supported by the India Office, the Viceroys of the seventies took up the question of the abolition of this protective tax it stood at 5 per cent. and brought a sum of £850,000 a year to the exchequer. It should be remembered that the first Indian spinning and weaving mills began operations some forty years ago, and presumably the effects of their competition combined with the countervailing duty were already felt by the Lancashire spinners in the first lustrum of the seventies; hence their resolve to combine for the remission of the "ad valorem" tax for the purpose of equilising conditions with their new rivals. In this connection it may be stated that the present number of Indian mills slightly exceeds 200, with a total capital of some Rs. 19 crores, as contrasted with about 2,500 cotton factories in the United Kingdom, a large proportion of which are situated in Lancashire. As that enthusiastic and legitimate Swadeshist, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, remarked in one of his recent speeches :—"In the cotton industry India is only at the very thereshold of success, and produces only about a fourth of what ought to be produced."

Lord Lytton came to India with the avowed intention of abolishing the cotton import duties, and within eighteen months of his assumption of office the House of Commons sought to accelerate matters by passing a Resolution that "these duties, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy and ought to be repealed without delay, so soon as the financial condition of India will admit." Greatly as he desired to do so, the Viceroy, having regard to existing monetary considerations, was unable to legislate for the abolition of more than £250,000 of the tax, and this was achieved in opposition to the views of the majority of his Council, who voted against the measure on economic and patriotic grounds. Four years later the remainder of the duties (£600,000) were repealed by his successor, and until 1895 India and Lancashire competed upon Free Trade principles. But in that year our financial embarrassments necessitated a reconsideration of the situation, taxation was enhanced in various directions, and it was resolved with the consent of the Home Government that the cotton duties should be replaced in the tariff. But this concession was granted on the distinct condition that the duties were not to be regarded as protective, and with a view of emphasising the limitation and equalising matters between Lancashire and India and Excise tax of equivalent value was imposed upon the manufactures of all the Indian mills. This new departure in economics, obviously designed to placate Lancashire, aroused a storm of opposition in India which found expression in public meetings of protest and in the [illegible] Anglo-Indian and vernacular Press. Moreover, it gave the Congress a popular subject for discussion, and allusions to it have rarely been absent from the annual proceedings of that body.

This is the existing situation which Sir Roper Lethbridge analyses with considerable knowledge derived from his long connection with the East, and to which he suggests the application of the doctrine of Imperial Preference as a prophylactic. He would repeal both the cotton and Excise duties, although it is clear from the expert opinions quoted in his article that noither Lancasbire nor the Indian reformers who recognise Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt as a reliable authority upon economic matters would accept this as an equitable and satisfactory solution of the positiou. The Lancashire producers stand by the policy of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty when the cotton duties were finally abolished and desire its resuscitation, with the retention of the present Excise tax on Indian manufactures. Mr. Dutt and his school favour the repeal of the latter and the continuance of the Import duties in our tariff. After a recitation of these widely divergent views Sir Roper Lethbridge discerns the impossibility of reconciling them and proposes as an heroic solution of the problem the acceptance by both sides of the principles of Imperial Preference, under the mellowing influences of which both Lancashire and India will be able to pursue their commercial ideals in regard to cotton without the mutual impediments that now militate against this desirable realization. As he states the case, the "Lancashire manufacturer would no longer be met at Indian ports by Custom House officials demanding a 3½ per cent. duty on all their manufactured cotton goods," nor would other English producers be hampered by an impost of 5 per cent. "ad valorem." And the other side of Sir Roper's enticing picture of reciprocity is that "the Indian mills would be instantly freed from the odious Excise duties as soon as Lancashire was released from the import tax," with resultant enlargement of their markets is England and her overseas domains, and possibly in foreign countries also. Finally, we are promissed that at acceptance of the principles inculcated by Imperial Preference will weld East and West "into one great fiscal unit, constituting a homogeneous commercial community of common interests, far more important, when allied with the colonies, than all rest of the world put together."

EDUCATING THE LANDLORD.

"THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS" :—We have had occasion in the past to animadvert upon an unsatisfactory feature of Court of Wards administration, and that is the practice of accumulating cash balances in favour of estates under management. Ordinarily the estates that pass under the Court's management are heavily burdened with debt which Government proceed with laborious conscientiousness to pay. Sometimes it happens that estates are free of all encumbrances in a longer or shorter period, according as the burden of debt is large or small, and then the Court accumulates cash balances which are duly made over to the proprietors on their coming of age. In addition, the administration of the estates is placed on a thoroughly sound and efficient footing, so much so that if the proprietors continue the management on the lines of the Court of Wards, the continued prosperity of the estates will be completely assured. Unfortunately the history of the estates subsequent to their restoration to their owners is not of a character to inspire confidence. It may be that the education imparted to the wards is radically defective, or possibly, the causes that operate to the demoralisation of the proprietors are beyond our ken. At any rate the fact remains that no sooner the wards attain age, they are pleased to find not only fine estates on their hands but fat surpluses with both of which they can do what they like.

Apart from defects in education which are being gradually remedied in most of the Provincial administrations, it has long been felt that the practice of accumulating cash balances should be abandoned in favour of investing money on the improvement of the estates. We observe the Punjab Government have done something in this line. For instance, an attempt has been made to construct enbankments, and similar improvements. The Financial Commissioner opines that it would be advantageous to construct and equip wells provide bullocks, seed and manure, and let the wells at a reasonable rent to seleeted tenants. As the Financial Commissioner points out. "It is often difficult for the tenant to produce the capital required for carrying on agricultural operations efficiently, and it would pay the landlord, when he has surplus capital of his own, to finance his tenants in this manner." The Punjab Government are no doubt correct in saying that care should be taken not to launch on unwarrantable experiments, but there is no reason to believe that any such thing has been or will be done. The fact is a courageous beginning should be made in the direction of setting an example to landlords which they should be taught to follow, and no fear of unwarrantable experiments should deter Government. The Financial Commissioner of the Punjab is able to report real progress in many directions, but he is compelled to note the chief flaw in the administration—the habit of saving too much and spending too little on improvements.

In this connection, Sir John Hewett's Government show a true appreciation of the position of the Court of Wards which is described as one of active confidence with regard to the wards and their property. The last annual report on the administration of the Court of Wards in the United Provinces contains an admirable record of progress in sanitation medical assistance, education and co-operative credit of which the Local Government may well be proud. We find the Court paid off over Rs. 60 lakhs of debt and expended nearly Rs. 7 lakhs in improvements of a varied character. The ordinary income of the estates under management was Rs. 69'88 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs seem an inadequate outlay on improvements, but it should not be forgotten that the bulk of the estates are indebted. The big Ajudhya estate is typical of the class of estates that ordinarily come under the Court's management, for we read the finances of this estate barely suffice to keep the buildings in repair, and the undertaking of original works is for the present impracticable. The United Provinces Government, therefore, are entitled to great credit for spending nearly Rs. 7 lakhs on improvement of estates. Thus, over one lakh was spent on the extension of facilities for irrigation. Advances were made to tenants for well-digging, seed-depots have been started, land reclaimed, tree-planting on an extensive scale undertaken, and cattle breeding encouraged to a considerable extent. Over and above all this, nearly Rs. 58,000 were spent on sanitation and medical aid to the tenantry and Rs. 76,323 spent on education, of which Rs. 18,152 were on the construction and repair of school buildings. The number of schools maintained entirely at the expense of the Court of Wards rose from 87 to 101, and the tuitional results are most favourably reported on. Sir John Hewett's Government may well congratulate themselves upon these excellent results.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

"A GHETTO BOOKSHOP."

In the heart of that strange, romantic world which bears the drab name of East End there is an interesting bookshop. Thousands pass it day after day, little dreaming that there is anything peculiar about it, and yet it is the most interesting bookshop in London. The children of the Ghetto may, indeed, pause before its windows and at its exotic wares, but to them it wears a familiar aspect for it resembles the bookshops of their birthplace in the Russian Pale. The Hebrew poems, the Yiddish romances, the picture post cards with scenes of religious customs are such ordinary elements in their daily life that to them the shop is without any novelty. But to the thoughtful observer there is something unique in that bookshop, for it focusses all the complex intellectual tendencies of modern Jewry. It is not only a depository of the sacred literature of old—the Bible, the Talmud, the Midrash, and the countless array of commentaries and supercommentaries composed by pious students in the early centuries of dispersion ; it is not only a treasure-house of the sad, impassioned minstrelsy of Israel's singers in the days of mediæval prosecution. It is also a mirror, wide, as the world itself, reflecting faithfully the hopes, the struggles, and the ideals of the wandering tribe at the present day, revealing minutely to the seeing eye their physical tribulations and spiritual aspirations in the lands where the sun of righteousness has not yet risen.

From ceiling to floor the walls are lined with books that have come from the printing presses of every Jewish centre—from Jerusalem to New York, from Berlin to Odessa. But more imposing and more significant than the products of all other countries are the publications of Russia, where half of the Jewish people is domiciled. For though their bodies are racked by persecution, yet are the minds of the Jews of Russia, ever alert and active, manifesting in a thousand ways the stirrings and impulses of the national genius. Hebrew literature has been reborn in their midst during the last fifty years ; its prose has been refined and enriched, its verse throbs anew with the longing for Zion. And Yiddish, too —that piteous child of exile, born in Germany, reared in Russia, and fed upon the ancient lore of Palestine.—has risen to the rank of a polite literature, pulsating with vigour, growing with the growing intricacy of Jewish life. As I run my eyes along the shelves, with their serried rows of paper-covered, multi-coloured books, I see novels and romances, poetry and philosophy, biography and popular science, besides a host of miscellaneous works—dictionaries, grammars, dream-books, letter-writers, riddle-books, cookery-books, all the flotsam and jetsam of the literary workshop. And notable in all this variegated collection are the translations from the great writers of all time—Shakespere, Goethe, Boccaccio, Ibsen, Victor Hugo, Tolstoy,—and from the scienists and rationalists of the present age Darwin, Spencer, Nordau. For the literature of the modern Ghetto is a blend of the old and the new the East and the West.

And what are the conditions in which this fervid activity is pursued? Romantic as this leterature may be in itself, the atmosphere of oppression and espionage in which it is nurtured endows it with a singular distinction, for over the heads of the writers, schooled into self-restraint, there hangs, like the sword of Damocles, the pen of the Censor. And woe betide the audacious author whose comments on the mercies of Tsardom are beyond ambiguity !

The proprietor of the shop, a mild-mannered gentleman with brownish beard and black skull cap, called my attention to a Yiddish weekly on the counter. It had a bright green cover, with a title in big, black letters, "Volksblatt," and it had come all the way from Wilna. I glanced through the first number, printed in clear type on fine paper, and felt the vastness of Israel's dispersion among the nations, the scattered members welded by a unity of faith. But on taking up the second number I noticed that the title was changed to "Dos Judische Volk," and the plain style of lettering was replaced by an abundance of florid curves. And yet on the one appeared the bold figure "No. 1," and on the other the equally bold figure "No. 2." But the first number had the superscription "First year," whilst the other bore the legend "Third Year." Could these two papers really be successive issues of the same journal ? I looked at the bookseller in questioning surprise.

"Yes, they are really the same paper," he said. "But the 'Volksblatt' was confiscated owing to a political article which was rather outspoken. So it had to come out the next week under another name."

"But what about the change from 'first' to 'third' year ?"

"That completes the disguise" he said, with a smile. "But if you look at the date of the month you will find that the one follows a week after the other."

He turned to the last page of the second number and pointed to the following aanouncement :—

"Owing to causes which were independent of us, the first number of 'Dos Judische Volk' could not appear, and we therefore sent to all our subscribers the first number of the weekly paper 'Volksblatt" instead."

What could be at once more ingenuous and ingenious ? It is a characteristic subterfuge of the Liberal press in Russia. No reader is deceived by it ; not even the Censor is really hoodwinked, but he connives at the change of name while strictly forbidding the continuation of the transgressing journal.

"But who is the Censor of these Jewish books ?' I asked.

"A Jew, of course, and not always a converted one. In every important centre there is such a Censor—St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Wilna, Odessa I know most of them personally very well. As a matter of fact I have to know them as I export so many books to Russia and they have all to pass through their hands. And unless things are smoothed most of the books quite harmless of course, though suspected by the Russian officials, would be destroyed or sent back."

"Unless things are smoothed ?"

"You understand—a New Year's gift every year. One pretends not to know what it means, but unless the Censor receives his roubles he becomes very zealous for the law. Some of them only one or two, won't take anything ; either their honesty is incorruptible or they are afraid of informers. Take the late Censor in Wilna for example, Joshua Steinberg. I knew him very well; he was a model of integrity. Nothing could pass through his hands that he suspected. Once I received, by mistake, a parcel of books sent by a Wilna firm and intended for somebody in Odessa. I returned the parcel, but it came back again, rejected by the Wilna Censor. My explanation that it didn't belong to me and was intended for Odessa was disbelieved. And everything that comes from free England is strongly suspected. So I sent the parcel back again, and at the same time wrote to the Wilna firm about it. After that I heard nothing more about the matter. Yes, Steinberg was very strict. Once he even returned a silk 'tallis' (praying shawl) that I sent."

"But what could be the objection to that ?"

"I suppose he suspected that something was written on it in inviable ink. Oh, yes, the trade of a Hebrew publisher is not easy, when one exports to Russia. I publish music too, and had enormous difficulty in getting 'The Kishineff Pogrom,' written by the famous poet Frug, into the country. All music has to pass through St. Petersburg ; so I wrote to the Censor, asking him what I was to do, as the 'Pogrom' had been confiscated several times. He replied that I should pack it well. I took the hint. I packed a great number at the bottom of a box and covered them over with books that were quite 'kosher.' So the 'Pogrom' at last got into Russia, and it sold by thousands."

"Do the famous Yiddish writers make much money?"

"Some of them do very well ; for example, 'Shalom Aleichem' (Solomon Rabinowicz) and Shalom Asch. You see their stories in nearly every paper, whether printed in Russia, Austria, or New York. But most of them make a bare living. You see there is no copyright in Yiddish, and the stories and articles in the Yiddish papers of Russia are copied wholesale in the American press. That is why most of the Yiddish authors emigrate to America—unless they go to Palestine."

"And is there a future or Yiddish literature ?"

"A future ? I have a lending library here and never had so many borrowers as at present—nearly a thousand. The Russian Jew doesn't forget his mother-tongue so soon."

A poor woman entered, with a shawl over her head and a market-bag in her hand. "Have you 'The expulsion frem Moscow' ?" she asked.

I left the bookseller, publisher, newsagent, librarian, and shopman to attend to his humble client while I glanced through the Yiddish newspapers from various countries that were set out in orderly array on the counter.

Israel Cohen in the "Manchester Guardian."

HARVARD'S REBUKE TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

"Viewed in connection with the recent interesting exchange of letters between the President of the United States and the president of Harvard University" (already published in "Public Opinion") "the victory of the Harvard eight is taken by some not only as a triumph for the crimson, but as a striking vindication of 'the New England conscience,'" says the "Literary Digest."

"Hearing that two members of the Harvard crew had been suspended, almost on the eve of the Yale-Harvard boatrace, for the infringement of some college rule, President Roosevelt, Harvard's most distinguished alumnus, wrote President Eliot a letter which the Press quote as follows :

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

"Is it not possible and would it not be more fitting and just to substitute another punishment for Fish and Morgan if, as is stated, they merely took away a book which they were permitted to use in the library ? It seems to me, and we feel sure to the great body of graduates it is, unfair and unnecessary to make all of us suffer for an offence of this kind for which some other punishment might surely be found.'

"In the reply received there is a suggestion of President Roosevelt's own vocabulary, and, as the New York "Evening Post" remarks, in reading it 'he must have known the sensations of the eagle pierced by an arrow feathered from his own wings.

HARVARD'S REPLY.

"To quote President Eliot's words :

"'A keen and sure sense of honour being the finest result of college life, I think the college and graduates should condemn effectually dishononrable conduct. The college should also teach that one must never do scurvy things in the supposed interest of or for the pleasure of others. Each man did a dishonourable thing. One violated in his private interest and in a crooked way a rule made in the common interest, while the other gave a false name and did not take subsequent opportunity to give his own. The least possible punishment was putting them on probation, but that drops them from the crews.'

"From the 'wholly unsolicited and emphatic messages' which came to its offices after the publication of these letters the Boston "Advertiser" 'feels inclined to assume' that 'about 90 per cent. of Harvard men, undergraduates as well as graduates are heartily and soulfully with President Eliot in keeping strictly to the Yale agreement on athletics.' To quote further :

"'The undergraduates who are on the scene, and who therefore have had a chance to learn the facts, seem practically unanimous in the opinion that president Eliot took the only course that a man of honour, integrity, and a regard for his word could take under the circumstances. Many reputable, honourable, and high-minded men at first took a somewhat different view, but in all such cases it was because they did not know all the facts.'

RAPIER v. BIG STICK.

"Mr. Eliot's rebuke to the President 'was deservedly administered,' says the New York 'Times.' Concurring in this view the Springfield "Republican" remarks that 'for once the rapier has proved more efficacious than the big stick.' It is not too much to say, adds the same paper, that such a letter as that written by President Roosevelt 'would have been a real disaster to a college and a college president weak enough to be forced by an outside influence into relaxing discipline.' To quote further :

"'Harvard and Yale have taken a most salutary stand by their agreement that no student in either college who exposes himself to discipline can compete in contests with the other. It is fair to both, it puts the responsibility on the student. Mr. Roosevelt's meddling has brought out a rebuke which the sober second thought of everyone should support.'

"'There has not been in our time,' remarks the New York "Evening Post," 'a more useful piece of postgraduate instruction than Mr. Eliot's little lesson to Harvard's most exalted alumnus in the fundamentals of honour.'"

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ARE BISHOPS ANY GOOD?

The "Saturday Review" and Canon Henson.

"Ecclesiastical controversy is inseparable from a communion like that of the Church of England. It will do no harm if conducted in a sober spirit, and if the language used by those who challenge accepted principles is accurate and unsensational," writes the "Saturday Review." "It is our complaint against Canon Henson's sermon on Reunion (party printed in "Public Opinion") that it was calculated to depress the faithful, to supply material to the Roman Controversialist, and to raise expectations among Protestant Nonconformists that cannot be realised.

WHAT THE CANON SAID

"The Canon complains that we have misinterpreted him. He never, he informs us, asked the Lambeth Conference to 'commit an act of suicide' by declaring 'that episcopacy means nothing.' If such was not his intention, most of his readers have, we fear, entirely misinterpreted him. However, we will take his exact words. After a drastic criticism of the historic episcopate as a divinely ordered basis of Church government comes this conclusion : 'I plead for the frank recognition of those non-episcopalian Churches which can agree with us on essentials of Faith and Morality and in the reverent use of the Dominical Sacraments.' These words if taken in their natural sense ask the Church of Laud and Jeremy Taylor to make an unconditional surrender to the spiritual heirs of Calvin and Cromwell.

EPISCOPACY GOOD, BUT NOT NECESSARY.

"But Canon Henson tells us that this is not the true meaning. The faith which he desires to be proclaimed to certain non-episcopal Churches is that episcopacy is a good thing, but that it is not a necessity. not an 'articulus stantis vel cadentis ecclesiæ.' Our answer is that if episcopacy is not of the 'de esse' of the Church it will be no easy task for Canon Henson or anyone else to prove to Anglicans or Non-conformists that it is of the "de bene esse" of religion. The history alike of Puritanism and Methodism would in that case suggest the opposite conclusion.

"Canon Henson must admit that since 1662 Anglicanism has been linked with the principle of the historic episcopate ; yet he asks us to throw aside two centuries and a half of history to return to the theological beliefs of the early seventeenth century and to act as though the Caroline Act of Uniformity and the Oxford Movement have never been. Salvation by archæology, as he has himself reminded us, is an interesting, but hardly a promising proposition. But in no honest sense can it be maintained that the attitude of Elizabethan or Caroline Anglicanism to this question of orders was substantially different from that of the post-Restoration Church of England.

EPISCOPAL ORDINATION NECESSARY.

"The Caroline Act of Uniformity in no way altered the principle of the law. Neither before it nor after it could a person not episcopally ordained legally hold a living in the Church of England. Before the Act his appointment to it was voidable After the Act his appointment was void. The Act in this respect merely effected a useful change in legal procedure.

"It is, on the other hand, perfectly true, as we stated in our former article, that some of our seventeenth century Anglican divines showed a dislike to condemn the Presbyterian orders of foreign Protestant Churches, Engaged as they were in a desperate struggle, theological and political, with the counter Reformation, they naturally shrank from censuring useful allies whose Church administration was no concern of theirs. It was, too quite natural that for an eminent scholar in Presbyterian orders like Casaubon a sinecure should have been found in the shape of a Canterbury prebend.

THE "REVIEW" REJECTS A SUGGESTION.

"To turn from the past to the present. Canon Henson's suggestion that the recognition of non-episcopal Churches for which he pleads should in the first instance be limited to foreign communions and the established Kirk of Scotland would, if carried out, only inflame the bitterness of Nonconformity. The hostility of Dissent to the Church is mainly envy of the supposed privileged position of the Establishment, as the evidence placed before the Welsh Church Commission has shown. For Anglicanism to grant a recognition to the Moderator of the Established Kirk that she refused to Dr. Clifford would naturally inflame the sore Nevertheless, that Canon Henson thinks it wise to qualify him his proposals, as he has in his letter, proves that even he shrinks from the one logical conclusion to his own denial of the priesthood. In effect, he now only asks the Lambeth Fathers to say to certain non-episcopal and established Communions : 'We allow that you are just as much [illegible] the visible Church Catholic as [illegible]lves. Only please note, episcopacy is a [illegible] useful thing that we ourselves intend to keep. In a word, the Lambeth Conference by sending to the world an evangel of 'Protestantism tempered by establishment' is to declare the spiritual and intellectual barrenness of Anglicanism.

CANON HENSON'S CHIVALRY.

"Our differences from Canon Henson do not blind us to the chivalry of his ideas. We sympathise with his perpetual protest against the smug complacency of modern Anglicanism, though his protest may take a wrofig direction. Our regret is that, like Dean Stanley, he makes it his task to press the rue for wine, to seek the solution of our spiritual difficulties in an undenominational compromise and an unspiritual Erastianism. It is melancholy to see him turning in scorn alike from those ages of the Church which the Anglican divines of yore specially reverenced and from those principles of ecclesiastical polity for which Anglicans of a bygone day cheerfully gave their lives. We admit that the age of Gregory of Tours and Gildas was not ideal ; but does anyone suppose that if the Church had offered nothing better to the barbarian than the gospel of Cowper-Temple it would have survived the wreck of classic civilisation ?

A PRECIOUS HEIRLOOM.

"We admit, also, that Anglicanism often unduly exults in its retention of the constitution of the early ages of the Church. Yet the historic episcopate is still its most precious heirloom, for it is the possession that gives to the Church of England a place in Christendom that no other Church among the reformed Communions can claim. While Anglicanism retains this historic possession it holds the beacon, which, as De Maistre saw, may yet guide the severed communities of Christendom into unity. If it abandons this heirloom, it will not win a Protestantism to which it will have nothing to offer. I will have admitted that for those who desire historic and dogmatic Christianity, who prefer the Catholic to the Genevan constitution of the Church, there is no place outside the Roman and the Eastern Churches."

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Meochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeaaed for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Fibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and six defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah snd Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eight defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

After her counsel and solicitors retired from the case on Friday last, plaintiff was not represented by any Counsel in Court yesterday nor was she present in Court, nor any of the defendants siding with her. Before the proceeding commenced. His Lordship said that he wished to correct an error in the report regarding Mr. Bahadurji's withdrawal from the case. The learned Counsel for the plaintiff did not withdraw in consequence of what his Lordship said to Counsel but because he intimated that in consequence of certain questions Counsel put, the Court would be cleared of spectators and reporters.

Mr. Inverarity :—He said that if he could not have matters published in the newspapers, he would withdraw.

The Judge :—Yes, that was it.

The hearing of the case was then proceeded " exparte "

The first witness examined yesterday was Jafferbhoy Kassim Moosa. He said he was the estate manager of His Highness, the Aga Khan, and before him the father of the witness was the estate manager. He had kept regular books of account of all the properties, but the rough books kept by his father for the Samwat year from 1942 to 1957 were not in existence. Witness here gave an account of the several properties so far as he knew and put in the conveyances of the properties. He said that these properties were either bought by Ali Shah or Sultan Muhamad Shah. He had got the conveyance of all these properties.

There was not a word of truth in the statement that several properties were purchased in the name of others. It was not true that the Aga Khan has transferred any property to the names of any other. Wherever he had purchased properties he had always done it in his own name and the statement to the contrary was absolutely false.

The repairs of the residential properties at Mazagon were made from the accounts of the Sircar Saheb, i. e. out of the voluntary offerings. Orders for these repairs were given by Lady Ali Shah and the Aga Khan. Witness then gave details of the properties which, he said, were estimated at eight lakhs of rupees. The release was executed after the estimates of the properties were taken. And witness supplied all the details to Mr. Sayani under instructions from the Aga Khan.

Witness said it was absolutely untrue that he went to Bibi Saheb and offered her a sum of money for settlement. He is a follower of the Aga Khan. His parents and he were all Shah Imami Ismailis. His mother was a puckka Ismaili and Shah Bibi's statesment that the mother of the witness was an Ashnasharia was absolutely false.

Bibi Saheb did not get a single pie out of the rents of the property left by Hassan Ali. The Doowa was recited in the Jamatkhana as long as he could remember.

The next witness examined was Jaffer Pradhan who said he was a leather merchant. He was a Shiah Imami Ismaili, and was the President of the Council of the Bombay Jamat. There were several secessions. In Samwat 1933 there was one when many people were ex-communicated: two years afterwards there was another when two persons were ex-communicated. All these secessions were due to religious difference. Witness said that he had been paying Dasoon and other customary dues and they were for the benefit of Hajar Imam alone. No payments were made to any member of the family. Witness said he knew all the ceremonies and rituals of the Khaja followers. It was not true that the present Aga Khan had bought any property or transferred any in the name of the witness. Manganlal Motiram, on being examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was employed as a Mehta under the Aga Khan since. 1902. His duty was to write accounts. He wrote the English books of account of the offerings. He prepared a list of persons, about eighty in numbers of the family and who did not get any cash allowance. He also prepared a list of people who got allowance. He said he had got the English cash book of 1901. There was an entry of twelve thousand rupees paid to Akbar Shah to celebrate the marriage of his son, there was another item of five thousand rupees paid to Shah Bibi; another entry of rupees two thousand were paid to Hamid Khan. All these payments were made under the orders of His Highness the Aga Khan.

Another witness was then examined and his Lordship directed that his name and evidence should not be reported.

Juma Bhagat was the next witness examined. He said he was a merchant carrying on business with Zanzibar, Rangoon and Karachi. When he first came to Bombay the Imam here was Hassan Ali. The Doowa and the Gnans recited in Jamatkhana were the same. For the last 25 years he expounded Gnans and was therefore known as Bhagat. It was written in the Gnans that they should recognise Shri Islam Shah as the Imam who was the Imam in the time of Pir Sudderuddin. There were texts in the Gnans which show that Imam was descended from Ismail. There were several texts in the Gnans asking them to recognise the descendants of Ali as the Imam.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

MR. W. BROWN, President, Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has been elected as the nominee of the Chamber for the Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

A FULL BENCH REFERENCE.

A Land Acquisition Case.

A Full Bench, composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. Justice Macleod, and Mr. Justice Heaton, sat in the High Court yesterday, to hear an appeal preferred by the Bombay Government from a decree of the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, passed on the 17th July 1907 in the Land Acquisition matter between Government and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another—Mr. Branson, Advocate General, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Solicitor to Government, appeared for the Government, the appellants and defendants; and Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs Ardasir, Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., appeared for the respondents and plaintiffs.

This was a reference made under section 19 of the Land Acquisition Act, by the Collector of Bombay on application. It related to an area of 85,799 square yards to the west of Parel Road, and consisted of four plots, largest of which admeasured 71,714 square yards. It had a frontage of 1,268 feet on the Parel Road, which lies to the east, and is about 500 feet deep from east to west. On the west of this front land there was a Government passage running from north to south, approximately parallel with the Parel Road. Beyond this Government passage, on its west, lie the remaining three plots, containing respectively 4,577; 5,747; and 3,761 square yards. The acquisition of the entire area was made under the Act for the G.I.P. Railway Company. The claimants were Merwanji Muncherji Cama and Hormusji Muncherji Cama, brothers, who claimed Rs. 8,37,780 for the front, and Rs. 97,186 for the back land. The Collector had awarded Rs. 4,60,826-13-7 for the front, and Rs. 51,278-3-3 for the back land. Mr. Lowndes for the claimants (Mr. Justice Batty mentioned in his judgment) stated that his clients were prepared to rely on direct evidence of offers and sales to prove market value; that the Collector rejected this in favour of a hypothetical scheme; and that it was not open to Government alternately to approbate and reprobate by ressiling from a principle accepted by their own agent. The Collector, his Lordship said, was an agent for Government for the purpose of determining the price Government should offer. His deliberations were not judicial, were not necessarily communicated, and could not affect the claimants' action. They could not therefore either estop Government or regulate or limit subsequent judicial enquiry. On the second issue the Advocate General had contended that valuation by a hypotheticol scheme was not permissible under the Land Acquisition Act, that it was in all cases fallacious and at best appropriate only for small areas. The Advocate General objected to the adoption of the hypothetical method in this case. Mr. Justice Batty thought there was nothing essentially objectionable in the hypothetical method as a means of ascertaining market value. This did not necessarily involve as a corollary that it was the only method or that it should be applied to the exclusion of the more direct test of actual offers and sale, showing the highest price offered or given for similar land, at the period in question, by prudent purchasers in full consideration of the advantages to be obtained. After a lengthy enquiry, Mr. Justice Batty passed judgment for the claimants in respect of the front land and buildings, and ordered that the compensation awarded by the Collector be increased to Rs. 5,27,868-13-10. His Lordship confirmed the award of the Collector in respect of the back land; and ordered that the Government pay the claimants the sum of Rs. 67,042-0-3 (being the amount in excess of the sum awarded by the Collector) with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from 24th March 1905, and that Government pay to the claimants nine-tenths of their costs of the reference, and that the claimants do pay to Government one-tenth of their costs of the reference.

For the appellants, the Government, it was argued that the Judge of the court below should have held, that the sum awarded by the Collector was sufficient, that the contentions of the appellants regarding valuations by means of hypothetical schemes should have been held to be correct; and that the Judge, having rejected the major part of the hypothetical scheme formulated by the claimants, should have rejected it "in toto." The learned Judge erred in attempting to apply the evidence, adduced for and against the scheme as a whole, to the part of the scheme adopted by the Court, to which it was to a very great extent wholly inapplicable. The procedure adopted by the Judge in regard to the hypothetical scheme, was erroneous, unfair, and inequitable to the appellants. etc.

The respondents and claimants had filed objections to Mr. Justice Batty's judgment for several reasons. It was submitted that the learned Judge erred in allowing the appellants to dispute the method of valuation adopted by the Collector, namely that by hypothetical development. He erred in holding that the said method of valuation was not the proper method to apply to the whole of the front land, etc.

The hearing of the appeal was proceeded with.

THE "ARUNODAYA" SEDITION CASE.

In the High Court yesterday application was renewed for the admission to bail of Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, editor and publisher of the "Arunodaya" newspaper of Thana, who had been sentenced to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 22nd July. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, who appeared with Mr. M. R. Bodas, argued for the applicant. Mr. R. Branson, Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, before whom the application was argued, refused to grant bail, as there were no special circumstances to justify the course.

THE Punjab Government recently purchased a number of different types of reaping machines which have been employed with much succession Government Farms and by land-owners in the Punjab. In some respects, however, these machines did not altogether satisfy the requirements of agriculturalists in the Punjab, and the Government of India have accorded their sanction to the detention on duty in England for a period of three weeks of Mr. Milligan, Deputy Director of Agriculture, who is at Home on privilege leave, in order that he may personally explain to the manufacturers precisely the description of implement required, in the hope of inducing them to manufacture a type of machine suitable in all respects for work in the Punjab.

THE TILAK TRIAL.

THE Hon. Mr. R. Branson, Advocate- General, had been presented with a petition by Mr. B. Raghawaya, solicitor on behalf of Bal Gangadhar Tilak who had been sentenced, on charges of publishing seditious articles in his Marathi paper, the "Kesari," to six years' transportation and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 on the 22nd July, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, after an eight days' trial before a Special Jury.

Among several law-points adduced before the learned Advocate General was one regarding the misjoinder of charges, Mr. Tilak having been committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate under separate commitments, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Penal Code. The other law points were: the failure to examine Mr. Kaderi, the Oriental Translator, who was the complainant in the case and who had filed the complaint against Tilak under the orders of Government, and the Court Translator, who had made the authorised official translations of the offending articles. Moreover, it was stated, that the learned Judge had failed to explain to the jury the legal meaning of the word "attempt" in the Sections; and placed the onus or burden of proof wrongly, by treating the explanation to Sec. 124A as an exception. The learned Judge was stated to be wrong in granting the application for a Special Jury, and in depriving Tilak of his right of reply. Again, the learned Judge was stated to be wrong in not reserving the points mentioned by Tilak, at the end of the trial, on the ground that they were either covered by authority, or were too elementary, to require reservation for consideration by a full bench.

The learned Advocate General's reply to the petition was dated the 1st August, and was addressed to Mr. Raghawaya. It was as follows:—"Dear Sir, With reference to your petition in the Bal Gangadhar matter, I have to inform you, that I am clearly of opinion that I cannot, under Clause 26 of the Letters Patent, give any certificate that there has been "an error in the decision of a point or points of law decided," by Mr. Justice Davar, in the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, such as are suggested and enumerated by him, in his petition, dated 1st August, 1908; or, that there were any misdirections by the learned Judge in his charge to the Jury, such as are suggested to have been given on the points, specified in paragraphs 32 to 36, and 38 of the same petition; or, that there is, or are, any point or points of law, decided by the said learned Judge, which should be further considered."

POLICE COURT.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Carter charged Roshankhan Navab, a Mahomeden seaman, with assaulting Sultanbi, a Mahomedan woman. The evidence sho wed that the parties lived in the same house and on Friday night the accused went to the complainant's room and demanded four annas. The woman refusing to pay the money, the accused struck her on the head with a stick, causing serious injuries. Some neighbours came to her assistance and arrested the accused. The complainant was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. The Court further ordered that Rs. 40 out of the amount of the fine, if paid, be given to the complainant as compensation.

FRUITARIANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly let us inform your readers interested in fruitarianism that they can obtain the following books, at the price stated against them, from Nasarwanji Nanabhai at Nava, No. 351, opposite the new market behind Parsi Anjuman Fire-Temple, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. The whole of the amount obtained by the sale will be handed over to the Adams Wylie Hospital Fund. Enquirers may enclose stamps to cover cost of books, with six annas stamps for postage if all the books are sent for. We will send the books per V. P. P. if desired:—

Vegetarian cookery and Vegetarianism explained (Gujarati) Re. 1; English:—Perfect way in diet, Re. 1; Comprehensive Guide to natural hygienic and human diet, Re. 1; Concerning human carnivorism, Re. 1.

A packet consisting of the following books worth annas nine will be given free to the buyer of any one of the above books or it can be had separately for nine annas:—Is flesh-eating morally defensible (annas 2). A Tale of shame and cruelty. Blood tribute of Christendom. Humanity in diet. Dietetic difficulties solved. Penny Guide to Fruitarian cookery. Testimony of Science in favour of humane diet. Medical number of "Herald of Golden Age," (anna one each)—Yours, &c.,

COMPANIONS OF ORDER OF GOLDEN AGE.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
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Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 3rd August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	3	1	35 a. m.	1	2
Suez	3	1	40 p. m.	1	14

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Sonakim interru pted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Turkish Route Interrupted beyond Bassora (31-8-08).
Tehran route right (5-8-08).
Mbulmein route to Siam via Raheng right (3-8-08).

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Second Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 3.

Saturday, 8th August, 1908.
Entries closed on Monday, 3rd August, 1908.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Distance—1 1-4 miles, over 6 flights.

Captain Barret's Cairoy More (by St. Serf—Kitchen Maid, aged), H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, Mr. M. Goculdass's Balayeuse, Captain Houston's Goldfinder, Mr. W. J. Hitchin's Vocalist, H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lamrock, Mr. G. P. Cosen's Umutbee, Mr. J. C. Gelstaun's Killeevan, and Major G. Moore's Daroji Arab.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Disiance—1 mile.

Mr. J. B.'s Remembrance, Aga S. Shah and Mr. M. Goculdass' G. A. H. Ajeel, Mr. S. A. Vahed's Sialkote, Mr. D. Runchordass' Ashroff, Mr. Newton's Hadee, Mr. R. R. S.'s Precious, Mr. James's Nooman, Mr. Mujeed Jurji's Recruit, Mr. N. A. Andria's Gladiator, Mr. A. M. Ameer's Poseidon, Messrs. A. Mistary and Syed Aga Mir's Nusri Pasha, H. H. Koursaheb of Patiala's Brigand, Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's Scarlet, Mr. J. M. Histry's Young Salanic, Mr. W. S.'s Clarkesalma, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Meazer, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gwalior, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gold Mint, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Babil, Mr. G. K.'s Moonim, Mr. Hoosain Obayed's Dhafer, and Mr. Adil's Dumra.

THE AUGUST PLATE. Distance—About five furlongs.

Aga S. Shah's Manjess, Captain Hodgson's Pensher, Mr. Goculdass's Lady Metal, Mr. M. Goculdas's Ianthe, Mr Jiji's Prince Lyon, Mr. Jiji's Master Theo, Mr. R. R. S.'s Killua, Mr. R. R. S.'s Posco, Mr. Keiso's Wise Bird, Mr Beaumont's Spiria, Captain Houston's Ana, Major Hennesy's C. H. E. M Youba, H.H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus G. Mozart, H. H. the Maharaja Jam Sahib's bl. aus G. Metal Boy, Thakur Sripal Singh's Rustile, Mr. A. J. De Souza's Manlock, Mr. A. J. De Souza's Winsome, Mr. P. B. Avassea's Dorman, and Mr. J. Law's ch. e.m Golden Morn (by Egerton—Golden Field, 5 years.)

THE MEDIUM PONY PLATE. Distance.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Gun Metal, Mr. M. Goculdass' Minnie, Mr. M. Goculdass' Lady Leslie, Mr. Jije's Mandevelle, Mr. Kelso's Russley Rose, Mr. Kelso's Encourage, Mr. R. R. S.'s Comeback, Mr. Artin A. Essayee's Koko, Mr. Beaumont's Belle Olaf, Mr. T. Knowles' Jackson Carmerita, by Eros—Westminster Mare, Mr. J. K.'s Verballa, and Major G. Moore's Tete-a-Tete.

THE KARLI PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Rowland's Good Chance, Mr. A. M. Bushari's Wadi, Mr. Wallace's Sir Askar Mers, Mr. M. Goculdass and J. C. Galstaun's b.a.h. Sir Jamal, Mr. M. Goculdass's Highborn, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Ellector, Mr. A. S. Oomer's Shamshad, R. K. Sirdar Singhji and A. S. Oomer's ch. a. h. Mutlag, Mr. D. Runchordass's Engine, Mr. D. Runchordass's Ashroff, Mr. Newton's Moosahad, Mr. Newton's Sanjakdhar, Mr. James' Salanic, Mr. Khalil Dooree's Amood, Mrs. S. Somji and A. A. Saif's Mooreed, Mr. Adil's Squire, Mr. McKenzie's Corrector, Mr. A. M. Amer's Turkish, Flag III, Mrs. A. M. Amer's, and Newton's b a h Viceroy, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Caravan, Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Malik Jaman Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Gafal, Mr. P. H. Burn's Mumbra, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Grey Rose, Mr. Ali bin Talib's, Afreed, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Farick, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Special, Mr. Lahar Unis' Faree, Mr. Fred's Court Martial, Mr. A. J. De Souza's Sabah, Mr. Adil's Surrender, and Mr. Adil's Zari.

If necessary after declaration forfeit at 12 noon on Thursday, 6th August. Entries will be divided and two races given.

THE LILLIPUT TRIAL PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Colonel Beaver's Rufus, Mr. Wallace's Mountain King, Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's Shanwar, Mr. Goculdass and J. C. Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal, Mr. Wallace's Sir Askar, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Angler, Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput, Mr. D. Runchordass's Engine, Mr. R. R. S's Sherali, Mr. Kelso's Young Gazelle, Mr. Syed Naji's Sahoon, Mr. Artin A. Essayee's Creditor, Mr. Denison's Minx, Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Darby, Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Ariff, Mr. J.H. Burns' Dhansa, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lassa, Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Sabah, Mr. Scot Nimmo's Betty and Mr. Adil's Plassy.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Captain Barrett's Matlick, Mr. Goculdass's Respectable, Mr. M. Goculdass's Arabian Flag, Mr. F. M. Garda's Winter, Mrs. A. M. Ameer's and M. Goculdass's b. a. h. Transfer, Mr. P. H. Burn's Mumbra (13-3 1-4), Mr. R. A. Welle's M. V. O.(13 3 3-4), Mr. E. Maodonald's Fate (3 years), Mr. Fred's Court-Martial, Mr. Fred's Deenar's Major, G. Moore's Sher, Mr. Adil's Colaba, Mr. Adil's Come Soon, and Capt. Hodgson's the Munshi.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

(Above 10 overs.)

The following are the batting and bowling averages up-to-date:—

	Innings.	Times not out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.
Lt F M Townend ...	3	0	96	193	64.3
R W Marris ...	4	1	79	170	56·6
Capt Turner ...	3	0	73	148	49·3
Comdr D F Vines ...	5	0	57	182	36·4
F P West ...	3	0	59	91	30·3
F Hearson ...	2	0	53	53	26·5
C G Stileman ...	4	2	19	53	26·2
J S Milne ...	2	1	16	16	16
Lt McCallum ...	2	1	12	12	12
G G Phillips ...	5	0	24	54	10·8

Batting averages above 10 runs.

C S Baker played one innings and made 30 runs.

	O.	R.	M.	W.	Average.
J S Milne ...	29	78	9	10	7·8
F J Clarke ...	59	176	18	15	11·7
G C Phillips ...	31	111	9	9	12·3
C G Stileman ...	35	121	6	7	17·28
E E Coombs ...	13	45	3	2	22·5
Capt Turner ...	23	64	5	2	32·0
F P West ...	31	109	3	3	36·3

Matches.	Gymkhana.	Opponents.	Result.
Hindoo Gymkhana ..	153	232 for 8 wkts.	Lost 79
Y. M. C. A.	189	118	Won 71
Miphinstone College ...	136 for 5	103	Won 6 wkts, 33 runs.
The Army	241 for 6	121 for 8 wkts.	Drawn.
Ahmednagar	289 and 135 for 2 wkts.	276 and 164	Won 64.

The Bombay Gymkhana have won three matches, drawn one greatly in their favour and lost one, the Hindoo Gymkhana being the victors.

1st XI vs. XXII, Civil vs. Services, Grant Medical College and the Parsee Gymkhana Matches were abandoned through rain.

A BENGALEE student and a man named Nill Rutton are under arrest for attempting to pass counterfeit sovereigns on a bookmaker at Saturday's races at Calcutta.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, the President, presiding.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor, was re-appointed Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal, in connection with the Improvement Trust.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY AND THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President from Mr. Gokuldas Virjee, dated the 3rd July bringing to notice that the schools under the control of the Joint Schools Committee were kept open on the 26th June 1908, the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, till 3 p. m., and praying for enquiries being made as to who was responsible for this occurrence.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin proposed that the letter be forwarded to the Joint Schools Committee for disposal.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji seconded the proposal

Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Shapurji S. Mistry seconded the amendment.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji supported the original proposition, which he thought would give an opportunity to the Joint Schools Committee to explain itself.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was in favour of the amendment. The applicant, he thought, ought to have gone to the Joint Schools Committee in the first instance and if their reply justified further action he should have approached the Corporation. The Corporation should trust the Joint Schools Committee to do what was right in the matter.

Mr. N. Y. Mandlik, as a member of the Joint Schools Committee, explained that their schools were not closed on the 20th June because they had not received the Government resolution altering the date of the holiday. The Committee's office was closed on that day, because it being in the Municipal building was closed together with the whole office. There was no sinister motive in the matter on the part of the Committee.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin replying said there should be no objection to his proposition being carried as the letter would be recorded by the Commissioner instead of by the Corporation.

ALLEGED NON-UNIFORMITY IN TRAM FARES.

A lettter to the President, dated the 13th July 1908, from Messrs. Chhaganlal Mathurabhoy and Co., bringing to notice the want of uniformity in Tram fares, was forwarded to the Commissioner for information. It was stated in the letter that the fare from Bori Bunder to Crawford Market for the first class was an anna and a half whereas the fare for the second class was only half an anna, that sometimes two annas and sometimes one anna and a half were charged for a journey from Colaba to Parel and that one anna and a half and at times even two annas were charged over again if a passenger changing cars at Bori Bunder takes a seat in the first class with a second class ticket. It was requested that the Rules of the Tramway Company be published for the guidance of the public.

THE CITY'S TIME.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir proposed the recording of a letter dated the 13th July, from Mr. Fazal-i-Husein Gulam Murtaza, suggesting the adoption of a new time 9 minutes in advance of Bombay time, and stating that this new time will not be objected to by the public of Bombay and will also suit Railway passengers, Banks, Government Departments, Post and Telegraph Offices and other bodies who have adopted Standard time.

Dr. Battliwalla seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. A. Wadia suggested that as Government were considering the question of fixing an uniform time, this letter might be forwarded to them.

The proposition was carried.

PROPOSED STREET IMPROVEMENT IN BHULESHWAR.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a copy of the reply from the Chairman of the Improvement Trust to the letter of the Municipal Commissioner regarding the improvement in Bhuleshwar Street The reply stated:—The Corporation Scheme for a new street from Shaik Memon Street to the Cathedral Street has not as yet been before the Board as (1) the Schemes already before them had to be reviewed, (2) the general question of improvements to the City as raised by Government has been under consideration and (3) the extent to which the Board's resources would enable them to take up fresh schemes has been under investigation. The result of this last investigation is such as to preclude any possibility of the scheme in question or any alternative to it being considered by the Board for many years to come, more especially as the proposal submitted by the Executive Engineer appears likely to entail a net expenditure of over Rs. 10 lakhs and would, it is believed, not be likely to afford the benefit anticipated.

On the motion of Mr. C. V. Mehta the matter was referred to a Committee for report.

The Corporation next considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the improvement of the northern approach of the Kennedy Bridge. The Commissioner in that letter stated:—

"Ihave the honour to forward a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter of the 30th June last from which it will be seen that the cost of improving the northern approach of the Kennedy Bridge on the lines suggested by the Executive Engineer will be Rs. 1,27,122. It seems to me that if it is decided to carry out this improvement the further improvement of the road suggested in para. 2 of the Executive Engineer's letter should also be carried out. I am however of opinion that on the completion of the work of Improvement Trust Scheme No. IV this bridge may be much less used than now and that therefore the question of incurring heavy expenditure in improving the Kennedy Bridge should be deferred for the present."

The Executive Engineer's report was as follows: "I have the honour to report that if only the northern approach of the bridge is to be improved by removing the awkward curve and easing the gradient from 1 in 29 to 1 in 32 it will cost about Rs. 1,27,122. This improvement will consist of altering the alignment and level of the bridge approach enclosed by white lines to that enclosed by full and dotted red lines. It also involves the taking up of a certain plot and setting forward another plot. It would further involve the shifting of water and gas mains, electric cables and diverting the sewer lying under the land coloured green. (2). The street may be further improved if this side of the road is widened up to its junction with Gowalia Tank and Grant Road. The latter improvement would necessitate taking three other plots and will cost Rs. 57,552 so that the total expenditure of making the improvement complete will amount to Rs. 1,84,674. (3). Against the above expenditure a credit of about Rs. 15,300 may be given for the sale of the plot as set-forward when such set-forward can be enforced."

On the motion of Dr. Collie the matter was referred to the Committee on Refuse.

THE PROPOSED MARINE LINES OVER-BRIDGE.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Railway Branch, dated the 11th July, 1908, inviting attention to the correspondence relative to the construction of the proposed over-bridge across the B. B. & C. I. Railway south of Marine Lines station, and requesting that Government might be favoured at an early date with the decision of the Corporation regarding the construction by them of the road along the Kennedy Sea Face between the western approach to the over-bridge and the Queen's Road at the Charni Road level-crossing. If a decision on that question cannot be arrived at, it might be necessary to abandon the project of constructing the overbridge."

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta proposed that the Government be informed that the Corporation could not at present arrive at any decision on the construction of a road along the Kennedy Sea Face, in connection with the proposed overbridge across the B. B. & C. I. Railway south of the Marine Lines Station.

This question, Sir Pherezeshah said, had been before the Corporation for a very long time and had presented so many difficulties from time to time, that the Corporation were unable to come to any decision in this matter. He thought they should frankly admit that they were not able to come to any conclusion.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

THE EXPERT WATER ENGINEER.

The following was referred to the Committee appointed by the Corporation regarding the reorganisation of the Water Department.

Letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 14th July 1908:—

"With reference to your letter dated the 24th March last, I am directed to state that the proposal to separate the Water Department from the Engineering Department, to place the former Department in sole charge of an expert Water Engineer under the immediate orders of the Commissioner, and to fix the salary of the Engineer at Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,800 per mensem commends itself to His Excellency the Governor in Council. With regard to the proposal that the power to appoint the Water Engineer should vest in the Corporation and that the Act should be amended to give effect to it, I am to state that, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, an increase in temporary appointments to the headship of permanent Departments is not particularly desirable. His Excellency in Council considers that the arrangements proposed by the Corporation for a separate Water Department and Engineer can be brought into effect by executive orders issuing from the Commissioner without recourse to legislation, and it appears desirable that this method of attaining the desired reform should be followed by the Corporation, at all events until the new system has had a fair trial and the necessity for legislation has been established."

DANGERS OF ICE-CREAM.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved the following proposition of which he had given previous notice: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether any and if so what action is at present being taken by the Health Department for minimizing the danger to public health by the manufacture, storage or sale of ice-cream or any similar commodity under conditions likely to give rise to infection or contamination, also whether he considers the present statutory provisions adequate enough to deal with this matter or whether he thinks any additional powers are necessary."

Rao Bahadur Vaidya seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta did not think the Corporation could interfere with the manufacture of ice-cream and other things suggested in the proposal.

The Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor suggested that they should ascertain if they could not do something in the matter. Such prosecutions were instituted very often in England. He imagined that ice-cream was a very large source of danger and infection and most likely the cause of many cases of cholera.

Mr. Fereira said that there were many other articles besides ice-cream which might be equally injurious and if they took up one thing they would have to take up others and eventually they would not know where to stop.

The proposition was lost.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR, the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HEATON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1495 J C G Bowen, the Government of Bombay vs Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another, Ardeser H D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

630 07. S. B. Mehta Amarchand Tulsidas the firm vs

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1908.

AIRSHIPS IN WARFARE.

THE conquest of the air, of which we hear so much, has opened up a long vista of possibilities in the region of warfare, and speculators of the Wells type tell us Great Britain is no longer an island. It has yet to be shown that the airship can do all that is expected of it. It has sailed over the Alps, no doubt, and some day it may sail over the Atlantic in numbers and destroy New York, but that will not be in the time of the youngest of us today. One swallow does not make a summer nor one airship a fleet. Much further progress will have to be achieved before even Count Zeppelin's will float serenely across the sky and fire big guns or with accuracy let drop great charges of dynamite to blow up battleships and cities. The most ardent aeronaut would not much care to be in the air at the time of the first experiment with a twelve-inch gun against his flimsy air-vessel. And we find that sanguine Germans, military men, do not anticipate nearly so much from the airship as its inventor. Major Gross, the officer commanding the German military airship department and the inventor of the semi-rigid aerial vessel which bears his name, has recently communicated to a Berlin correspondent a highly instructive account of the practical uses of the airship for purposes of war. That gallant officer is forced, against his will, to the conclusion that for some time to come the airship will be primarily used for scouting and observing the enemy's position or movements, as the balloon has been, and only secondarily to attack the enemy by dropping explosives. While this is the case Britain will still remain an island and her mastery of the seas will still count for as much as it ever has—even if she herself cannot also employ airships.

That some progress has been made in the utilisation of the airship for purposes of attack cannot be denied. The French have succeeded in accurately dropping explosives at fixed targets—not targets as small as those a battleship fires at, but at obsolete batteries, thus proving the possibility of hitting an average size town while keeping out of range of ordinary modern ordnance if not of the gun which is to shoot from London to Paris. But in the case of smaller targets such as, for instance, an isolated battery of field artillery there could not be much chance of scoring a hit. Moreover the airship which can carry more than six hundredweight of explosives has not yet been built, so there is not much to fear at present from the aerial vessel as an attacking force. If there is any doubt about hitting a battery of field artillery on the march, the chances would be very strongly against hitting a battleship going full steam ahead. There would be very many more misses than hits. Then no airship has yet sailed more than two hundred and fifty miles and none has yet been steered in a strong wind. Fifty over the North Sea fleet or over the Channel Squadron in a gale would offer the Bluejacket ample opportunity to attempt life-saving, for there would be such a seaful of flimsy wreckage as would occupy their attention for some considerable time. They might be used to attack a blockading fleet, but Major Gross does not anticipate that they could be used to attack ships at sea to any considerable extent, but looks for them to be employed in warfare on land long before they are so utilised at sea. Germany however contemplates building airships of different types and different sizes with a view to experiments in all departments of military science, but she has not, on that account, reduced her shipbuilding programme by a single keel.

"The conquest of the air" means very much less than it sounds like. Those who hope most from it and who foretell its future, forget that whenever there has been an advance in the manufacture of weapons of attack there has been a corresponding advance in those for defence. With the big gun came armour plate, with the torpedo came the net, with the ram the watertight compartment. Is it to be supposed that a gun to fire vertically will not soon make its appearance and that ships will not be furnished with armour-plate in such places as are liable to attack from above? Are naval architects to sit still with their hands in their pockets and watch an enemy dropping formidable packets of explosives on top of battleships and cruisers? The airship will not have everything its own way and the time will never arrive when a flotilla of aerial craft will, unharmed, destroy a fleet of men of war. Even as we are now we are safe, for the Zeppelin airship cannot rise higher than two thousand two hundred feet. Smaller craft can reach five thousand—but these are so light that they could not carry explosives, they require to throw out everything in the shape of ballast to rise to the height they do and in time of war would throw out explosives, if they had any, before they passed their own frontier. Moreover they can be seen coming—also heard. So great is the noise they make in flight that there is no hope of effecting a surprise. They can only remain afloat a given period. The Parsival would attempt nothing further than twenty-four hours and the Zeppelin airship "might be able to keep afloat continuously for seventy-two hours, but that would be an exceptionally brilliant feat." The airship of course is still only in its infancy and great progress will be made year by year. But commensurate with it will be defensive progress, and so will proceed the invention and manufacture of diabolical implements of war which will cause the resort to arms to be made with greater reluctance than it is to-day. We may still sleep in our beds without fear of an invasion by airships. So, too, may the inhabitants of the British Isles and the sailors on the ships which defend their coasts, even if we are behindhand in aeronautics, which we doubt.

W. J. BRYAN, THE DEMOCRATIC CHOICE.

IN the articles summing up Mr. W. J. Bryan's character in contemporary papers many things have been said, both accurate and inaccurate, of that persistent Democrat. His tour round the world in 1906 gave him a holiday from political effort in America, made him known in other countries to whom he or any American politician of second rank was barely a name, and should surely have broadened his somewhat narrow views. During his stay in Bombay Mr. Bryan studiously eschewed politics and modestly ignored any presidential possibilities or even aspirations on his own part. But it was easy to see that in the depths of his bosom he cherished a sturdy ambition in some serious and patriotic direction. It will not be long now before the world knows whether W. J. Bryan will be elected to reign at the White House in the room of Mr. Roosevelt. His success or failure to step into the Presidential chair of the United States will be watched with interest in Bombay. If he reaches the goal of his ambition, it can hardly be through his oratorical gifts, for they are not of a very high order, measured by the best standards, although one London paper, after allowing him full meed of praise for many other qualities, speaks of his turn for rhetoric as Mr. Bryan's "main qualification" for the Presidentship. The same paper declares that he will in 1908 prove to be a more formidable candidate than in 1896, for his character is more widely respected now than then. "Put the tongue of a Gladstone or an O'Connell," the writer goes on to say, "into the head of an average Sunday school teacher and you get Mr. Bryan. He is quite incapable of original thought, and to men of intelligence his sloppy metaphysics, his untutored artlessness of attitude and outlook, and his goody-goody homilies and abstractions are an exasperating trial." This is strong criticism but true—though the writer might have compared Mr. Bryan more justly to much less brilliant orators than the two above-named—and it is difficult to understand why such a man controlled so large a majority at the Democratic nomination, and how his candidature at Denver evoked so tremendous a roar of applause. Eighty odd minutes of Transatlantic cheering constitutes a vocal election record. Mr. Bryan, with his ear to the telephone, miles away from Denver, in his Lincoln home, must have been delightfully deafened with the continuous stream of congratulation that poured in. Strange to say, the effect on the New York Stock Market was a very remarkable one. That sensitive medium decided that Mr. Bryan's selection as Democratic candidate removed all doubt as to Mr. Taft's ultimate success, and up went all the leading securities, for the Stock Market is happier in a Republican than in a Democratic atmosphere. Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt is instructing his Treasury Department to spend, without delay, the money—an enormous sum, estimated at one hundred and fifty millions sterling—already voted for contracts and supplies. Of course an ulterior motive is suggested for this energetic expenditure at so critical a time. It is supposed to help on Mr. Taft's campaign, while it undoubtedly hurries the return of normal business conditions and reduces the number of the unemployed. Mr. Roosevelt is determined to close his term of power with a flourish and to give the American people the worth of their money before he retires into private life to enjoy himself.

WEAKLY CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Silly Season seems to have begun early this year in London to judge by the correspondence honored with space in the front pages of the newspapers. "Why is the Sky Blue?" draws scientific arguments from learned men, and doubtful rejoinders from the unlearned. No one is much the wiser, but fortunately the skies go on smiling and remain as blue or as grey as ever. "Beauty of the Small or Wasp Waist" in women is another exhausting, but by no means exhausted, topic, and it is clear that the influence of the Venus of Milo and all other classic heroines is as naught to the strength of the silken lace in the opinion of beauties of the twentieth century. Begin early to reduce, or "restrain" your daughter's waist, and you will succeed is the advice given to timid mothers by some letter-writers. Make it a solemn duty to reduce the waist by one inch yearly, and by the time your daughter is eighteen and the hour of her entrance into the fashionable world strikes, she will have attained that "slight, graceful slenderness" so desirable in maidens, who, when "judiciously trained," should measure no more than seventeen inches round their delicate waists. This, we are told, is quite compatible with "radiant health" and considerable activity. The pendulum of taste swings unceasingly. It is not so long ago since the cry was for the natural waist as the most beautiful and equally in keeping with classic standards and statuesque proportions. Another subject on which people seem unable to decide for themselves and rush to the newspapers for guidance is as to the comparative value of mountains and sea-coast for a recuperative holiday trip. Surely every man, master of a house, or of himself and capable of taking a holiday, ought to know which would be best in his circumstances of health or pocket. If he were in India, he would perforce have to decide on going to hills, the seaside by the nature of things being part of the seething plains. At home the fact that there is a choice seems to start an army of doubts in the minds of the undecided, who forthwith call upon their neighbours through the medium of the newpapers to help them to think. It seems ridiculous to be so helpless in a matter that concerns one's own health or taste alone. If the holiday-taker has a family, a private conclave might settle the question without recourse to the already overburdened daily papers. If he has only himself to consult, let him go to—one place or the other and be done with it. Should editors suffer fools gladly every year?

AN OLD, OLD STORY.

THE election in Haggerston, the results of which were reported yesterday, would have aroused no end of interest a couple of years ago. To-day it interests scarcely anybody outside Haggerston, for the result was a foregone conclusion. Haggerston is a London district not unlike Peckham in its general characteristics. It has a huge population—for a small suburb—composed entirely of lower middle class city-goers, to whom Old Age Pensions should appeal. But Haggerston cannot forget the Licensing Bill, and after all, the sense of justice is as strong in the hard-working London suburbans as in any other section of the British people. That canting phrase, "Resuming its property," which the Government's devotees, or we will say, the Government's apologists, are so fond of, stinks in the nostrils of all right-minded people; and Haggerston, not only by turning a Liberal majority into a Conservative one of over a thousand, but also by electing a brewer, has shewn its contempt for that ignominious Bill.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia" with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden, at noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

H. M. S. "PERSEUS," Commander F. G. Bird, sailed on Saturday for Colombo.

HAVING returned from leave of absence, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar sat yesterday, on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court with the Hon. the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Chaubal, who acted for Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, has resumed charge of his office of Government Pleader.

IT seems probable that the Tolstoi Jubilee festivities will be met by counter-demonstrations on the part of those who, mainly for political reasons, object to the celebrations, says the 'Globe's" St. Petersburg correspondent. Meetings have been held of members of the Union of Russian People, at which the strongest disapproval has been expressed of the jubilee celebrations in honour of the great writer, and the reactionaries have decided to organise counter-demonstrations in various parts of the country. It is believed that the party will take the opportunity at these demonstrations of agitating also for the removal from the Council of the Empire of certain members, against whom it is claimed that they should no longer have the right to act in any public capacity—these including Count Witte and Admiral Alexeieff.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE PAST WEEK.

Now that the disturbances consequent upon Bal Gangadhar Tilak's arrest and conviction have apparently simmered down, one may perhaps permit oneself to remark upon the extraordinary place which he has occupied in the imaginations of the people and upon the still more remarkable fact that none of those who have been responsible for misleading the masses along the path of disorder were discovered beforehand and dealt with by the authorities. In spite of the violent diatribes of the "Rashtra-mat," the theory and the conviction that Tilak's position in the minds of the masses is very largely the result of careful tuition and imaginative preaching, are still unshaken. The tuition has been subtle, conducted under the very noses of the authorities, and as a result the author of "Orion" and "the Arctic Home in the Vedas" bulks in the minds of the illiterate masses as a large-hearted martyr who has suffered for the sake of the public weal. And yet the student of Indian History knows full well that had any other but the British Government been paramount in Western India during the last ten years,—had, for example, a Hindu "bhupati" or Muhammadan "nawab" been responsible for the orderly progress of affairs, an individual of the type of the man recently sentenced by Mr. Justice Davar would long ago have been put out of the way without the formality of a trial. The Indian potentate of old days had a much readier method of dealing with political intrigue and treachery; but the persons who so speciously fan the hatred of the uneducated masses against British actions and British rule never remind their hearers that in the "golden days" of an autochthonous administration the "mast" elephant, the knife and the poison-cup inevitably awaited those who dared to lift their hand or their voice against established order. One wonders what would have happened two hundred years, or even a century ago, if the lord-paramount of the Deccan had discovered that one of his subjects had had his effigy impressed upon a medal and had arranged for the sale of such medals among the rank and file of the population; and one hazards the guess that few of them would have seen the light. But the ruler of those days knew little and cared less about justice as understood in the West, and was not subservient to an overseas parliament containing among its members a few froward and stiff-necked politicians who deemed it their duty to correspond with a revolutionary party in India and to obstruct to the best of their power the orderly course of the local administration.

The question which naturally ensues upon a review of the last two weeks in Bombay is, why those responsible for the outbreak were not known and bound over in one way or another before the final signal for disorder was given? In spite of the opinion expressed by the "Rashtra-mat" and similar papers, I maintain that at heart the masses have a fundamental and inherited reverence for the authority of Government, and that if the Bombay Government were able to employ the same means as the agitators to advise and direct the minds of the masses, the "Tilakolatry" which has been so much in evidence during the past fortnight would never have assumed such great proportions and perhaps would never have existed at all. I have never met a people more ready to respond to an apt quotation, a kindly word, or a smile than the people of this city and if an official can bring to bear upon his intercourse with them a fair knowledge of their customs, their language and their sayings, I do not hesitate to aver that not only will they give him ready information during ordinary seasons but in times of emergency they will be far more ready to respond to his wishes than they would otherwise be. Tact is perhaps the most essential feature of successful administration and of successful trafficking with men and a tactful official who has within him something of the actor's genius and imagination has unquestionably the power of swaying the minds of the masses in this country. For it is not so much the broad conviction of honesty and justice that attracts the untutored Indian mind—though this assuredly plays a great part in establishing contentment, as the small actions performed on casual occasions and as opportunity offers. There have been in this city men, now long retired or dead, whose names are still remembered with reverence by this or that group of people, and who during their sojourn here commanded very great influence over the popular imagination. In one instance I made it my business to enquire in what way this sentiment of admiration had arisen; and I found that it was not so much the general conviction as to the individual's lively intelligence and sense of justice as two or three small acts of his, when he was at work in the highways and byways that had bound the popular affection to him in so great a degree that he was known everywhere by a nickname signifying "reverend." Imagination and tact were the mainspring of those acts. These qualities are acceptable whenever found; they are absolutely essential to anyone who desires to obtain information from a naturally secretive people and to have sufficient influence to sway their minds in an emergency. But they are qualities which are innate and which cannot be properly acquired by mere training. Where men are found who possess these qualities the authorities should strain every effort to utilize their services towards undermining and combating the mischievous elements now at work throughout India and towards binding more firmly to Government the masses of the people who are fully ready to accept a pro-Government propaganda, provided it is placed before them in a manner which they can appreciate and accept.

THE NEW MUSEUM.

A Contemporary has on more than one occasion waxed sarcastic over the venerable foundation-stone which has stood in solitary grandeur upon the Crescent Site since the date of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to Bombay. I confess that the journal in question has some grounds for ridiculing the action of the authorities in the matter. But at last after much delay and tribulation, it seems that Bombay is within reasonable reach of having a building of some sort erected on one of the finest sites in the Fort. As will be remembered, the architects' competition elicited a fair number of designs, most of which were wholly unsuitable: and the Committee charged with the task of selection subject to the final approval of Government, eventually decided that a design by a Glasgow architect was on the whole the best. But unfortunately, when the details of the design came to be closely examined it was found to transgress one of the chief conditions laid down by the Committee, *viz.* that the total cost should lie within a certain figure; and consequently Government have quite rightly decided that it cannot be accepted and have instructed the Government Architect to prepare a fresh design which shall not exceed the total amount of the funds lying at the disposal of the Committee. The preparation of this new design should not prove a lengthy matter in the hands of a competent architect, and we may assume that the work of laying the foundations will be commenced at the opening of the fair season. The archæological and art sections ought to be ready for the exhibition of specimens within two years from date and Bombay will then, let us hope, be exonerated from the charge, now levelled at her, of having taken no step whatever towards the collection and housing of objects of historical and archæological interest. It is to be hoped that simultaneously with the opening of the building the Committee will be endowed with sufficient funds for the purchase of specimens of ancient Indian art. To this day relics of the Mughal and Oudh dynasties find their way into the market, particularly into the hands of certain well-known dealers in Lahore. I myself had an opportunity a few days ago of seeing some fine old pictures of the Delhi Emperors and other historical personages limned in the best style of ancient India, which would adorn any collection and ought to be saved from piecemeal sale.

THE NAG PANCHAMI FESTIVAL.

Two aboriginal Festivals characterize the current month, namely the Nag Panchami and the Narli Purnima. The Nag Panchmi, though now accepted by Brahmanic preceptors as a regular Hindu festival, is obviously a relic of a prehistoric worship of the serpent, which must have been in vogue long before Aryan Brahmanism entered upon its career of proselytism in India. The ophiolatry which is crystallized in this festival of the Nag Panchami must obviously be regarded as an offshoot of that widely-spread worship of the serpent which once prevailed in countries as far distant from one another as Babylon and America. Fergusson supposed that it might have found its way to India from the old Akkadian empire of Assyria. But whatever its origin, one may lay down that originally the serpent was a symbol of life and that it was closely connected with phallicism. The tendency to regard the serpent as a malignant influence and to accordingly appease it by worship and offering seems to be a form of protective magic, which never entered the comprehension of those who regarded it as the emblem of Thoth and Hea or those who carved its likeness upon the Runic tombs of Norway and Sweden. The Narli Purnima festival or as it is commonly called, Cocoanut day, is perhaps an admixture of aboriginal tree-worship and seasonal worship. The festival to the popular mind certainly connotes the practical disappearance of the South-west monsoon, when the fisher-folk of the western littoral are again enabled to put out to sea and renew the labours upon which their ancestors subsisted from primeval ages. And what more fitting offering to the gods of wind and tempest can be found than the fruit of the tree which grows in such abundance upon the sea-board of India and literally provides food, drink and many another necessary of every day life? To this day the people of the Malabar coast believe the cocoanut, if freely partaken of in childhood and youth, begets wisdom; it is the *shriphal* or auspicious offering on the occasion of marriage; it is the chief thing that the dead man carries with him on his last journey. In brief the cocoanut and the cocoanut palm represent to the people of the western littoral Life and Fortune. They are in themselves a creed, around which surges a sea of superstitious hope and fear.

NASIK NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUGUST 2.

The local prophecy that heavy rain would come during the week that ushers in the Simhast festival has been fulfilled and as I write we are having a steady downpour. During the past two months though we have show but seven inches of rain, as gauged, and has meant almost daily showers varied with wet week-end. Such a week-end was experienced on Saturday the 11th July when the July Bronze Medal was competed for. Casual water all over the place, the browns turned into miniature lakes, much affected the scores, the two best being 95 net from Messrs. Mackenzie and Shoubridge. The ladies' competition on the same date was won by Miss Underhill 50—5—45. On the 18th July a competition was held against Bogey and won by Colonel Barter with the capital score of 1 up, Mrs. Priestly winning the ladies' prize with 3 down.

On the 25th the first competition using the putting green came off; this was also against Bogey and was won by Mr. MacKenzie with a score of 3 down. The ladies played a medal round, this being won by Mrs. Pooley with 51—7—44. The tennis tournament mixed doubles has been won by Mr. and Mrs. Pooley who were favourably treated by the handicapper, and showed good form.

Our local authorities have many responsibilities to deal with during the next few months. On the night of the 30th the auspicious moment for bathing in the sacred pool at Trimbak arrived. A large band of monks and pilgrims have already gathered there and more are on their way. There is as in other countries great competition to be the first to take the sacred dip, necessitating a warrant of precedence held and enforced by the Magistrate in charge; this and the desire to dispense with garments on the part of a small sect constitute the chief trouble. The road now to the railway station forms the subject of an interesting study to the traveller. In the day-time, as usual the religious mendicants with their saffron coloured robes carrying their beggar's bowls form the greater portion of the crowd but besides these, there are other monks clad in yellow, with a sprinkling of those who prefer to be devout in as little clothing as possible. Nor is the business side of the matter absent: yokels from the country, Banias from the town, all sorts and conditions of men are met, if not at the railway station, at the Municipal Naka, by would-be guides during their visit and wonderful are the memories called up and the books produced, showing services rendered to near or remote relations of the incoming pilgrim. It is this keen business which has lessened the mischief of idle hands and postponed the outward and visible signs of the rowdyism so apparent last year.

Reverting to other topics the programme for the Annual week to be held from the 7th to the 12th September have been received and it is to be regretted that the first date clashes with that fixed for the Civil Service Ball in Poona. However, this is only one day out of the six and there will be plenty of time for those who wish to tread both the boards, and our springy Nasik Turf. There is as usual a difficulty about accommodation for those unable to get into private houses, club or dawdy bungalow, but having been promised an authoritative statement ere long from the Honorary Secretary, we still hope something can be done.

THE Government of India have decided to withdraw from 31st July the concession for the carriage of fodder at reduced rates by railway and orders have accordingly been issued by the Railway Board to the Railways concerned.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Excitement Caused at Teheran

ANOTHER OUTBREAK FEARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The granting of the Turkish Constitution has caused much excitement at Teheran and a fresh outbreak is feared. Over one hundred, mostly merchants, have taken refuge in the Turkish Embassy and demand the speedy summoning of Parliament.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The Turkish Cabinet has been remodeled.

Said Pasha remains Grand Vizier and Tewfek Pasha, Foreign Minister.

The Cabinet includes the Liberal leader Kiamil Pasha, who is without a portfolio.

The allocation of some of the portfolios is unfavourably criticised, but it is believed that the Cabinet will be only transitory.

LATER.

The British cargo steamer "Maria," on which Izzet Pasha was leaving Turkey, was boarded in the Dardanelles by the Governor and the British Consul. The vessel was detained pending communication with the Embassy.

Practically the whole of the garrison of Constantinople, which is 9,000 strong and well-armed, has pronounced for the Constitution.

LABOUR RIOTS IN PARIS.

Strikes as Protest.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The Union in Paris are arranging for a general strike to-morrow, as a protest against Thursday's killing of strikers.

A resolution by the Socialist Party has been published, which accuses the Government of designing to murder workmen, brands the Government as the executioner and affirms the solidarity of the militant workers.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The bulk of the printers in Paris began a twenty-four hours' strike last evening and over half of the newwspapers are not appearing this morning.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Letter from Sir H. Blake.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

A long letter from Sir Henry Blake is published to-day, in which he criticises severely the closing of the opium divans in Hongkong without investigations being made on the spot.

He dwells on the serious loss of revenue entailed at the time when trade is languishing and the estimate for the Kowloon-Canton Railway has been increased. The writer continues: "Hongkong will not kick and therefore the Imperial Government, which is always stern except when trouble threatens, will probably not remit an equal amount of the compulsory military contribution though, in justice, such remission ought to be granted."

Referring to the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries, Sir Henry Blake says that the Company's venture was inflated by questions in Parliament and ministerial replies into a twentieth century edition of the South Sea Bubble. Sir Henry is informed that there will be no pearl fishery for two or three years.

LORD BRASSEY'S HOME BURNED.

Valuable Art Treasures Destroyed.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Part of Lord Brassey's seat, Normanhurst, in Sussex, has been burned down and many valuable art treasures have been destroyed.

BARRACK FIRE IN PEKING.

Magazine Explodes.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Advices from Peking state that the German barracks there have been burned down.

The magazine exploded, killing two German soldiers and one French, and wounding seventeen German and French.

FIGHTING IN TONGKING.

French Detachment Ambushed

HEAVY CHINESE LOSSES.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

A French detachment, pursuing Chinese bands in Tongking, has been ambuscaded and the captain and lieutenant killed.

The Chinese losses during the past fortnight have been 149 killed and 117 captured.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES' TOUR.

Departure from Norway.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

President Fallieres has left Christiania.

BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.

Appeal to Indians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

The following appeal signed by 130 leading zemindars, vakils and others of Bengal, members of the British India Association, was issued this afternoon:—

Recent events, we feel sure, must arouse the gravest anxiety in the hearts of our countrymen. The time we think has now come when the most indifferent amongst us should carefully consider the situation, and we hope it will not be thought presumptuous of us to ask our people to do so at this juncture. Every one will concede that the first duty of a citizen is to support law and order. No society can overlook lawlessness and no Government can tolerate it. The few acts of anarchy which have been committed and by which the innocent have suffered cannot but have shocked and horrified all who wish their country well. It is a matter of deepest regret that anarchism, so alien to the Indian people and so repugnant to their innate ideas, should have found its way into this land, and we venture to assert that it is the duty of every citizen to see that the growth of such anarchism is altogether checked. We have at the same time observed with much concern that the tone adopted by some of the public journals both Indian and Anglo-Indian and the spirit displayed by them in dealing with the present situation are not productive of any good result, but rather to the opposite direction. We need hardly say that this crisis in our affairs calls forthe utmost prudence and coolness and ill-considered writings on one side or other are of the gravest danger to public welfare. We would therefore beg our public writers as also our public speakers to be restrained in their language and sentiments. In the next place, we think that if ever in the history of our country there has been the utmost need for self-discipline in the younger generation the present is the time when such self-discipline should be exercised. We cannot but think that the greatest blunder which any youth can commit is to divert his mind from his studies. And rush blindly and recklessly into the most difficult regions of politics. We appeal to our young friends to show that they really love their motherland by attending closely and diligently to their studies and so prepare themselves to become useful members of society. In them is our future hope. Whatever affects them affects the entire nation. May we not justly claim their support that the present crisis may not develop any harmful tendency? They should not, we venture to think, allow their minds to be affected by any disturbing or dangerous ideas, and they should always remember that self-restraint, sobriety of thought and action and obedience to their guardians and preceptors are essential for success in life.

BURGLARY IN BURMA.

Another Daring Raid.

RUPEES THREE THOUSAND STOLEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 3.

Another armed burglary was committed at 8 o'clock last night, when two Mahomedans and a Burman entered a house in East Rangoon, occupied mostly by Europeans, and, after overpowering the tenants, all Burmese, got away with Rs. 3,000 worth of jewellery and cash.

Two of the burglars were armed, one with a dah and the other with a revolver, with which they threatened the lives of their victims. One Burman resident of the house had a blanket thrown over his head, and his hands were tied.

The police arrested three suspects, two of whom were released, as they could not be identified.

TINNEVELLY SEDITION CASE.

Chidambaram Pillay's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

The application of which Sadagopal Chariar, Vakil, gave notice on Friday last requesting that the rigorous portion of the sentence passed on Chidambaram Pillay in the Tinnevelly sedition cases be suspended, was again adjourned to day at the instance of the Advocate-General. The latter intimated to the Court that he had just received instructions to oppose the motion, and that the desired the application might be adjourned to enable him to go through the judgments of the lower Court.

Sadagopal Chariar objecting to a long adjournment, Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair directed that the application be posted for hearing to-morrow.

Mr. A. S. Cowdel informed the Court that a similar application will be made on behalf of Subramania Siva.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. W. H. Wood's Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

Mr. W. H. Wood, Member of the Railway Board, left Simla this morning to inspect the breaches on the North-Western Railway, in the Karachi district, where he will be from the 5th to the 7th instant. Thence he goes to Lucknow, 9th to 11th; Kotah, 12th to 15th; and returns to Simla on the 17th.

FRONTIER TROOPS.

Revolt of the Mengal Tribe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 3.

A force of 300 infantry, 2 guns and a squadron of cavalry have received sudden orders to march on Kalat, and left Quetta this morning. It is not known here what events have caused this action. There are various rumours afloat, one being that the Mengal tribe have revolted against the Khan's authority, and it is supposed that the troops are being sent to support the Khan in the event of serious complications.

QUETTA, AUGUST 3.

A martial feeling has been prevailent in Quetta throughout the day and the troops that at such short notice marched out for Kalat looked exceedingly smart and soldier-like. They comprised 300 men of the 106th Hazaza Pioneers, two guns of No. 5 European Mountain Battery, and a squadron of the 7th Hariana Lancers. The whole force being commanded by the well-known Frontier Officer Colonel Jacob, of the 106th Pioneers.

Quetta is still unenlightened as to the real object of this movement of British troops; but it is safe to say that if serious complications are impending in the Kalat State, the inexperienced and undisciplined forces at the disposal of the Khan could not well be relied upon to maintain his authority, and therefore it is supposed the paramount power has gone to his assistance. It was noticeable that the force carried their forage with them from Quetta, whereas one would have thought that the Khan of Kalat, if as has been inferred, the force has gone to his assistance would have been able to supply all such necessaries from State resources. General Clements and staff saw the troops off.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

Cause Unknown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

Private MacMillan, "F" Company, Gordon Highlanders, shot himself dead with his rifle yesterday morning. The cause is unknown.

RAILWAY GUARD'S DEATH.

Violence Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

Guard Hoolihan, of the Dinapore District, was found lying dead on the floor of his brake-van on the 27th ultimo, bleeding from his ears, and his head broken in two places behind the ear. Violence is suspected.

From enquiries made, the police have ascertained that the guard had been travelling on the engine with the driver named Watson, and a probationer fireman named Campbell, the son of Inspector Campbell of the Railway Police.

DEATH OF TULAJI FATTEHSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 3.

I regret to announce the death, yesterday morning, in Poona City, of Tulaji Fattehsing Raje Bhosle, of Akalkote, who succumbed to a sudden stroke of paralysis.

The deceased gentleman belonged to the Bhosle family of the Akalkote State, and was heir-presumptive to the "gadi" of that State. For purposes of education, he and his younger brother were, by the order of Government, sent to Poona, in 1863, to remain under the care of the Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, the expenses of their education being met by the Akalkote State. The younger brother, Subhtnaji Raje, died a minor, in Poona, in 1870.

On the death of the late Shahaji Bhosle, of Akalkote, in 1895, the deceased Sirdar advanced his claims to the "gadi," which were, however, not considered by Government, who chose a minor of a collateral branch, and gave him, in adoption, to the late Rani Saheb of the Akalkote State. That minor is now in the Rajkumar College at Rajkote.

The deceased Sirdar lived in Poona for the last 33 years, and was at the time of his death 58 years of age. He was of a very quiet, retiring and unassuming disposition.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Missionary Ladies Victims.

PROMPT ACTION ADOPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 3.

Information has reached Poona of a dastardly assault upon Miss Steele and her younger sister, both belonging to the Poona and Indian Village Mission, by about forty Hindus and others from Bombay at Pandhurpur on the G.I.P. Railway, not far from Barsi the other day. From the meagre particulars to hand it appears that the two ladies were as usual, out on missionary work, when they were set upon by the gang and so severely assaulted with sticks and stones that they were left for dead on the road. Miss Steele was hit on the mouth and had all her teeth knocked of it, while her eyes and forehead were terribly injured. Her sister was not so badly maltreated, but the injuries she received dropped her unconscious.

The Collector of Sholapur was at Pandharpur at the time and took immediate action in the matter.

Three arrests have already been made.

Miss Steele is in a critical state and in view of her condition several missionary doctors have left Poona for Pandharpur to attend to her and her sister.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BETTER NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Tientsin Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 17.

WRITING from Shanghai on June 18 Messrs. Noel, Murray, and Co. say that there is a distinctly better feeling in the piece-goods market, dealers showing much more disposition to buy if sellers will accept what they consider a reasonable advance on previous prices. Where goods are held that cost more than subsequent shipments now on the way importers are showing some willingness to take advantage of the inquiry, even though the prices offered show a dead loss and are considerably below what the goods could be replaced at. In this way a fair amount of business has gone through in staple makes of Manchester bleached and grey goods, and at a moderate advance in prices. Clearances have improved considerably; buyers of American goods for Tientsin have been active in their inquiries, and the stock available in second hands is becoming decidedly scarce. Goods are therefore being booked at current prices, but are not being cleared for immediate shipment. The Hankow market is reported quiet as far as fresh business is concerned, but deliveries for most of the river ports and for Ningpo are keeping up well.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. also send by the same mail from Shanghai a much more cheerful account of the piece-goods trade than those to which we have become accustomed. "A distinctly better feeling," they write, "prevails in the market, and although demand has not been general, there has been greater activity in some important departments of the trade, such as American drills and sheetings. Prices are about one mace per piece better than last week, and at the higher exchange now obtainable forward are nearer replacing cost than has been the case for a long time. This refers, however, only to a few favourite shops; as regards the bulk of the trade prices here have still a good deal of leeway to make up. In any case supplies are still more than sufficient for the immediate requirements of the trade generally, especially when it is borne in mind that a sudden demand is often short-lived. The increased inquiry has this time come from Shantung and Tientsin, and this is perhaps the most encouraging feature in the situation; the long looked-for rain has fallen, and although very late in the season it will probably save the crops from being a complete failure. Merchants dealing with these markets have been encouraged by the brighter prospects to operate more freely, making the demand less speculative than is often the case. Chinese report that stocks of American goods at Tientsin have run down to small proportions, and as there is said to be a great curtailment of business there on the basis of deferred payment it is probable that trade will return to its former channels, and that the duplication of supplies, ordered direct from the north and from here at the same time, will be less general in the future than has been the case of late years. Importers both here and in the north have suffered so heavily from loss of interest incurred in holding heavy stocks that it is only reasonable to hope that every effort will be made to reduce this heavy burden on the trade."

Another indication of a revival of confidence in the China market is afforded by a letter from a prominent importer at Shanghai, who contends that that market is suffering not from excessive stocks, but merely from excessive timidity and the obvious weakness of the holders of a considerable part of the stocks. He shows that the statistical position of staple goods and also of many lines of fancy goods, is excellent, the exceptions which have given colour to the whole piece-goods market being dyed figured cotton lastings, dyed plain cotton satteens and italians, and fast black cotton venetians and italians. Even of these, he points out, the stock is equal to less than eleven months' supply at the rate of delivery which has been maintained since January, and there is every prospect of reduced supplies, whereas a year ago there was a ten months' stock with no prospect of reduced supplies. "What," he asks, "is a stock of twelve months' consumption to a place like Shanghai? It cannot be classed as unwieldy for a great distributing centre even in normal times, but with the certainty before us of diminishing supplies, it would be a perfectly manageable stock if firmly held. Cannot holders borrow a little strength to tide them over? If they could but stiffen their backs a wonderful change might come over this market. We might pass from grave to gay in the twinkling of an eye, for it is just those lines of goods I have enumerated that are colouring the whole market. All other lines are most distinctly favourable to higher prices if they stood on their merits."

The home consumption of tobacco in the first six months of the current year has amounted to 49,479,844 pounds, as compared with 48,832,811 pounds in the corresponding period of last year. During the past six months drawback has been paid on 5,221,080 pounds, leaving 44,258,764 pounds as the net amount upon which duty is payable, as compared with 44,324,608 pounds in the corresponding period of 1907. It will thus be seen that, while the net duty payments show a slight failing off, the reduction is entirely attributable to the large increase in the quantity upon which drawback has been paid. A relatively larger proportion of leaf, *i. e.*, unstemmed tobacco, has been used by manufacturers, and the refuse upon which the duty is refunded has been larger. During the month of June, the total home consumption of manufactured tobacco was 8,062,000 pounds as compared with 7,730,000 pounds in the corresponding month of the previous year, but as the drawback has increased by 175,000 pounds, the net increase in the consumption is 157,000 pounds. The imports of unmanufactured tobacco for the six months amount to 53,551,136 pounds, as compared with only 39,099,234 pounds in the corresponding period of last year, but it will not be surprising if before the year is out the two years' imports should approximate much more nearly than at present, as it is understood that the bulk of the shipments of the new crop have already arrived. Last month's shipments amounted to only 3,588,000 pounds, as compared with 7,670,000 pounds in the previous months, and 9,478,000 pounds in April. Even as compared with June of last year, last month's shipments are down by well over 1,000,000 pounds.

How strong a hold American Tobacco has on the world's markets is well exemplified by the great preponderance of the shipments from that country in the total British imports. Thus for the first six months of the year the imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States aggregate 48,561,000lb., as compared with only 4,989,000lb., from other countries. A comparison of the imports of the past three years does little to encourage the hope that British manufacturers will be less dependent upon American growers in the early future, as the imports from other countries in the two previous corresponding periods amounted to 6,789,000lb, and 5,772,000lb. respectively. In the imports, "strips" and leaf have been running a neck-and-neck race for supremacy, but in the past month strips have made a great stride ahead with 2,026,000lb., as compared with only 778,000lb. of leaf. For the six months the imports of strips amount to 25,610,000lb., marking a lead of 2,660,000lb. over leaf. Curiously enough while the imports of strips during June so greatly exceeded those of leaf, manufacturers continue to use over twice as much leaf as strips, showing that the 1-2d. per lb. of differential duty is an undoubted consideration. The figures for the six months are striking in their corroboration of this conclusion, for the quantity of leaf used by the manufacturers was 34,128,000lb., as compared with only 14,405,000lb. of strips.

The present state of the cotton trade and the efforts to relieve the situation by means of short time and also by the proposal to seek a reduction in wages have raised the question whether these matters cannot be jointly discussed by the employers and the workpeople. A corrspondent suggests that such a conference can be called according to the terms of the Brooklands agreement. The following are the two clauses which refer to the matter:—Clause 10: "It is agreed that in respect to the opening of new markets abroad, the alteration of restrictive foreign tariffs, and other similar matters which may benefit or injure the cotton trade the same shall be dealt with by a committee of three or more from each Federation, all the associations agreeing to bring the whole weight of their influence to bear in furthering the general interests of the cotton industry in this country." Clause II. "The above committee shall meet whenever the secretary of either Federation shall be of opinion that questions affecting the general interest of the cotton trade should be discussed." In the opinion of some on 'Change a meeting should now be called either by one side or the other, and it is thought that some arrangement could be made without any friction between the two sides.

THE RECENT STRIKES.

A Mill-Agent's Proposal.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A movement was on foot a few days ago, started by some prominent Mill-Agents, to get all the mills in Bombay to unite and show a bold front and refuse to open on the day the mills-hands wanted to return and begin work after their recent senseless strike, in order to show the hands that they cannot wantonly dislocate business and have things their own way. Such a display of independence on the part of the mills was very desirable to teach the hands that they cannot go on strike with impunity whenever they choose and expect the mills to receive them, at once with open arms, as soon as they are willing to return to work, quietly as if nothing unusual had happened. Reasoning has little effect on these ignorant people and therefore it was all the more necessary to make them feel, by adopting concerted measures, that they cannot allow themselves to be led astray by the wiles of malcontents without themselves suffering inconvenience and privations as a result of their not resisting to be made tools of, and no better means could have been found to bring home this conviction to them than such a timely, independent refusal, by all the mills simultaneously, to receive them just for a few days when they wanted to return to work. The pinch of want which, with its present unusual bitterness due to still dear cereals, began to tell and drive them to their work, should have been allowed to operate a little longer and teach them a lasting lesson to think more than twice in future before they permit themselves to be intimidated or beguiled by designing folk into a similar misdemeanour to dislocate business, cause bloodshed and bring trouble on themselves. But, owing to want of unanimity among the mill-agents, the scheme fell through and the attempt for achieving a desirable end was frustrated simply for want of unity. The body of our mill-owners, though for long noted for their want of unity of interest yet, it has been recently proved, that they can combine and have recourse to concerted measures when they have an important object to gain. By combining and bringing pressure to bear upon the four steamer lines that carry their mills' output to China, they have just got the freight reduced by nearly 16 per cent.; which means fully half a rupee a bale and, considering the annual export of yarn to China is about 500,000 bales, we may say the mill Industry has benefited to the extent of some Rs. 250,000 a year by this reduction. With this success, due to the strength of unity, still fresh in their mind it is indeed surprising why they did not resort to the potency of concerted measures to teach the mill-hands a lesson. If those mill-agents who dissented did so because they saw no harm in opening the Mills when the hands sobered down and wished to return to work, we would point out that their good-natured indifference, or careless concession, the hands would construe into helplessness—even if they are incapable of drawing inferences their ring-leaders would not fail to explain it to them in that sense—and so derive encouragement for repetitions of such misconduct in future to the detriment of the trade and the peace of the City; and if they dissented from motives of humanity, considering the helpless indigent condition of the poor wretches, then they should remember that sometimes we have to be cruel only to be kind and besides, if, by keeping the mills closed a few days longer as a punishment to the hands, even though it be after causing them some days' pain and keen anxiety, they had succeeded to frighten the hands into good behaviour for the future and thereby minimise the possibility of a recurrence of such a calamity as their City saw last week, the end would indeed justify the means."

NEWMAN HAYE.

COMMON-SENSE ECONOMICS.*

IT is refreshing to turn from the works of economic writers whose knowledge is generally that of the mere student and theorist, to the writings of a man whose business it has been, as an Indian merchant, to deal daily with the practicalities of markets and exchanges. Mr. Webb in his "India and the Empire" has added some sharp arrows to the quiver of the Tariff Reform Party: the discussions of his book in the debates of both Houses of Parliament and the numerous reviews in the leading political organs have laid stress upon its importance as bearing upon the chief political question of the day. But actually that importance is not so much due to the fact that the book was written avowedly as a political work in support of Tariff Reform as to the fact that it is the logical sequence to "The Great Power" and that in these two books Mr. Webb has broken new ground in the science of Economics. What that new ground is and how it supports the proposals of Tariff Reformers we will endeavour to show. To do so it will be necessary to touch upon some economic matters not directly alluded to in these two volumes, since Mr. Webb for the subject matter of these works owes little to writers who have preceded him, and the more to his own practical observation and common sense. To begin with let us take the ordinary text-book view of money. It is the measure of value, a store of value, and the medium of exchange. That's all! No, not quite all. There's the warning that money must not be confused with wealth, for that is to incline to the fallacy of the Mercantile System which was logically destroyed by Adam Smith. Nevertheless the Mercantile System so far from being destroyed is very much alive. Where? In every part of the world, even in great Britain but for the Celtic fringe and beloved even of Manchester when it comes to Indian competetion in piecegoods! However, we do not call it the Mercantile System now-a-days. We call it Protection, and by protection we mean particularly protection by means of Tariff-Reform, or it may be by the exertion of Sovereign Power in other directions. For instance the 3 1-2 per cent. excise on Indian piece-goods is the result of the exertion of the Sovereign Power of Great Britain. But protection of what? Of whatever our nation possesses. Of industries and profits; of rights, duties and opportunities; of land, capital and labour; even of money itself, but above all of supply and demand. Colbert, a great Protectionist who all but succeeded in evolving in the seventeenth century a system as perfect as that of Bismarck's in the nineteenth, founded East and West great trading corporations. Where are they now? They did not last the centuries, like Old John Company. "No" say the *laissez-faire* writers *passim* "and that just shows how worthless and useless is the Protectionist system." But the true explanation is other! Read Captain Mahon's "Sea Power" The nascent French sea-trade was destroyed by England's navy. Destroyed because Louis XIV squandered on palaces and armies the funds that should have maintained his fleets. Destroyed, not because of protection, but for want of it.

Now writers of the Marcantile School always regarded Political Economy as a branch of the science of statesmanship. As did Bacon and Richelieu; as did McKinley and Bismarck; as apparently do not the members of our present Government. And it is a branch of the science of statemanship. Recognition of that fact has made us all Protectionists or Socialists. There is no "via media" despite "The Spectator" spectating in the wilderness for a Centre Party. It is no longer maintainable that the Mercantile System was merely the outcome of a failure to distinguish between wealth and money. Adam Smith destroyed a fallacy which never existed save in his own imagination, and would anywhere else have been of small importance, but the system is still with us. Protection is the science of National or Imperial money making, and so at last we get back to "The Great Power" money. Money is a "measure of value" and we wish to keep that measure scientifically fixed and certain, like the yard the quart and the hundredweight or the gramme, even if we think it necessary (quite wrongly Mr. Webb maintains) to sacrifice the fair white money of two continents to our purpose. Money is a store of value! It is! It means men and ships and munitions of war; defence and defiance; pride and power; meat and drink and raiment in short all the material goodnesses that men and nations strive for. Money is "the medium of exchange," that is, adds the philosopher, "a machine for doing quickly and commodiously what would be done, though less quickly and commodiously, without it." There Mr. Webb joins issue. What is the history of California, South Australia and the Rand? Given gold (i.e., raw money), everything else was quickly added to those regions. And why? Because money is "concrete demand" and therefore "the great stimulus to industry." If Mr. Webb had written "the great stimulus to industries" the logic of his facts would perhaps have been more clearly summed up. The idea is a great one. It riddles holes through the ordinary text-books and gives its author a name and place among those writers whose treatises have most influenced the science of Political Economy. For the old line of economic theory was to say that the requisites of production were land, capital and labour. But this common sense conception of a new requisite "demand," and in its concrete form "money," revolutionises economic science both theoretically and practically. The most bigoted "laissez-faire" philosopher can find reason and excuse for regulating by legislation, the exploitation of those three requisites of production land, and capital, and labour. Not altogether in the interests of production perhaps, but certainly in the interests of the people. He must now begin to see that the exploitation of the fourth requisite "demand" should be subject to similar regulation in the interests of the people.

Protectionist or Tariff Reformers (like the old Mercantilists) regard this regulation by legislation in the interests of the people as a legitimate branch of the science of statecraft and whether on their principles a duty should be imposed or not would depend upon the relation of the industry or trade concerned to the general economy of the people. That in the case of Protection in a nutshell. Every independent country in the world except Great Britain acts regularly upon that principal. With excellent results to themselves, and how deeply they have been able to cut into the industries of Great Britain and of India by means of such statecraft is shown conclusively by our author. But craft can be met by craft, method by method; England can meet her rivals with similar weapons and even stronger combinations, and of all her supports in such a campaign the greatest is India. India with her almost monopolistic supplies of raw materials; India with her great consumptive power; India with her willing allies in this project—the other constituent members of the British Empire, of whom only the Motherland hesitates! We have made no effort to indicate how Mr. Webb works out the details of his conception, and no newspaper article could even faintly indicate the wealth of historical information and the array of trade facts from which inductions are made in these two books.

The one thing we insist on is that this new conception of the requisities of production, this theory as to money being "concrete demand" and therefore "the great stimulus to industries" is revolutionary. It is at least as fundamental as Malthus' "Theory of Population", and it must play a great part in the better concepts of Economic Statecraft that Great Britain is surely, if slowly, absorbing. When the history of Imperial Federation on the basis of Preferential Trade comes to be written, the helpfulness of these new theories towards that glorious consummation will be recognised as the logical and scientific backing without which the sturdy pioneer work of Mr. Chamberlain and the patriotic efforts of the Premiers of the Britains overseas might have succeeded. Many thinking men at home are of course still undecided as to whether they want Tariff Reform or not. The choice is between scientific method and unscientific want of method To waverers everywhere we commend these books.

* "The Great Power" (Kegan Paul, 1897) "India and the Empire" (Longmans Green, 1908) by M. de P. Webb, C. I. E.

BAL GANGADHAR TILAK APPEALS.

Petition Prepared.

The "Mahratta" published in Poona on Sunday contains the following:—Mr. Tilak is still in the Sabarmati Jail at Ahmedabad. On Wednesday last his nephew and his son-in-law, who had specially gone to Ahmedabad, were allowed a short interview with Mr. Tilak by the jail authorities; and in the course of this interview he gave general instructions for an appeal to be made on his behalf to the proper Judicial authorities. Further interviews, however, would be necessary, as the decision of the case came upon him one day too soon; and Mr. Tilak had absolutely no time to give instructions about the affairs of his papers, the press, and the household. Mr. Tilak himself has as yet no idea as to what Government might do with him, whether they would keep him in India for some time or send him out of the country. He is at present treated as an ordinary prisoner; and it was only after he refused to take the regulation food as impossible, he was allowed to be given the hospital diet. He is yet in quarantine within the jail, completing his ten days only yesterday.

The following is the text of the petition:—

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

EMPEROR.

V/s.

BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.

To

The Honourable the Advocate-General of this Honourable Court.

The Petition of B. Raghavayya, Attorney-at-Law High Court, Bombay, on behalf of Bal Gangadhar Tilak sentenced to transportation but now incarcerated in the Sabarmati Central Jail at Ahmedabad.

SHOWETH:—

1. (*a*.) That on the 24th day of June 1908, the Prisoner Bal Gangadhar Tilak was arrested in Bombay in pursuance of a Warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay and committed to prison.

(*b*). That on the 25th day of June 1908 the said Prisoner was placed before the said Magistrate upon a complaint of having committed offences punishable under Sections 124 A and 153 A, of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of an article entitled "The Country's Misfortune" printed in the issue of a weekly Marathi journal styled the "Kesari" for the 12th day of May, 1908.

(*c*). That on the said 25th day of June 1908 the learned Magistrate recorded some evidence against the said Prisoner and remanded him to prison, bail being objected to by the Prosecution and refused by the Magistrate.

(*d*). That on the 29th day of June, 1908 certain further evidence was recorded by the Magistrate against the said Prisoner and he was thereafter charged by the Magistrate with offences under Sections 124A and 153A and committed to the Criminal Sessions of this Honourable Court to be tried on the said charges. A copy of the said charges is hereto annexed and marked A.

(*e*). That this case eventually appeared as case No. 16 in the list of cases put up for trial before the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

2 (*a*). That on the 27th day of June 1908 the said Prisoner, while still in custody, was served with a second warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(*b*). That on the 29th day of June 1908 the said Prisoner was placed before the said Magistrate upon a second complaint of having committed other offences punishable under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code in respect of an Article entitled "These remedies are not lasting," printed in the issue of the "Kesari" of the 9th day of June 1908.

(*c*). That on the said 29th day of June 1908 the learned Magistrate instituted a separate inquiry into the complaint, recorded certain evidence against the said Prisoner and thereupon charged the Prisoner with the offences under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code and made a separate commitment to the Criminal Sessions of this Honourable Court to be tried on the said charges. A copy of the said charges is hereto annexed and marked B.

(*d*). That the case eventually appeared as case No. 17 in the list of cases put up for trial before the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

3. That on the 2nd day of July 1908 the said Prisoner applied for bail through Counsel to enable him to prepare for his defence to the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar who presided at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, but the application was opposed by the Prosecution and refused by the learned Judge for reasons, which, he said, he did not desire to disclose as they might prejudice the said Prisoner, but thereby the learned Judge prejudiced the said Prisoner much more seriously than could be possible by any disclosure of the reasons.

4. That on the 3rd day of July 1908 the Crown applied for a Special Jury in each of the cases Nos. 16 and 17 but the said prisoner opposed it on the ground *inter alia* that a Special Jury would under existing circumstances be composed of a majority of Europeans, not conversant with the Marathi language, and hereby deprive him of the benefit of a Jury of his countrymen who know the language in which the articles were; but the objection was overruled and a Special Jury was granted to the prejudice of the Defence.

5. That the said Prisoner through Counsel in open Court offered to waive his objection and accept a Special Jury instead of a Common Jury, provided it was composed of Jurymen acquainted with the Marathi language, but the said offer was rejected by the Prosecution.

6. That the above two cases Nos. 16 and 17 came on for trial before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar, one of the Judges of the High Court, on the 13th day of July 1908 at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, when the said Prisoner appeared in person and was undefended.

7. That on the said 13th day of July 1908 the Honourable the Acting Advocate General proposed that the said Prisoner be tried at one and the same trial upon all charges contained in the two committals, under Section 234 and 235 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but upon His Lordship ordering that the two cases could not be consolidated as there were four charges, the learned Advocate General declared that he proposed not to put the accused up upon the second charge with reference to the Article in case No. 16 *i.e.*, charge under Section 153 A.

8. That the said Prisoner objected to the amalgamation of the two cases and the trial at one [illegible] of the three charges charging him with distinct offences as the procedure was prohibited by the express provision of Section 233 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and also objected that such a joinder of charges was calculated to embarrass and prejudice him in his defence and cause confusion, and he even went to the length of expressing his inability to conduct the defence of all three charges [illegible] but his objection was over-ruled.

9. That His Lordship doubted the a[illegible] of Section 235 but expressed his willingness one trial under Section 234 provided o[illegible] charges was omitted, intimating at [illegible]

that he would direct that the discharge upon that charge should amount to an acquittal and leaving it to the Advocate-General to make his choice.

10. That thereupon the learned Advocate-General expressed his apprehension that such an order "might lead to a serious question whether it does not amount to *autrefois acquit*, and asked his Lordship "not to pass such order till the case is over."

11. That thereupon the following dialogue ensued between the learned Judge and the learned Advocate-General.

His Lordship :—"That could not affect the other charges on the other articles. It will apply to this article on which you propose to hold over the charge. That would not affect the other charges."

Advocate-General :—"I can see perfectly well how it may be ingeniously argued that it can. That is why I ask your Lordship not to pass such order till the case is over."

His Lordship:— "Have you to make the application before the case is over or after?"

Advocate-General:— "I have made the application, so far as it is an application. Now I am not applying. I am stating that it is my proposal to put the accused up on three separate charges."

His Lordship :—"So long as there are only three charges I order that the charges be tried at one trial. You will undertake, Mr. Advocate General, to apply for the stay and that such stay shall be final."

Advocate-General :—"I simply undertake that I will not further prosecute. I am entitled to do that."

His Lordship :—"That will be the application."

Advocate General :—"Yes, when the three charges are over I shall tell the Court as I have already adumbrated before the Court that I do not intend to proceed further."

His Lordship :—"My present order then will be that the accused will be tried on three charges, that is, one charge in case No. 16 and two charges in case No. 17."

12. That after the above order was passed by His Lordship the Clerk of the Crown read to the said Prisoner all the four charges against him in both the cases Nos. 16 and 17.

13. That upon the said charges being read the said Prisoner complained that the charges did not give sufficient notice of the matter with which he was charged in not specifying the alleged seditious passages for the purposes of Section 124 A and the particulars of the manner in which he committed the offence under Section 153 A.

14. That the Counsel for Prosecution thereupon proposed that the whole article be inserted in the charge, but the said Prisoner objected to the course as insufficient to cure the defect and supply the omission complained of.

15. That His Lordship thereupon observed as follows :—"If you think you have not sufficient notice of what you are charged with, Mr. Inverarity will put in the whole article. He is entitled to do that. I cannot judge at this moment which are the seditious passages."

16. That His Lordship finally ordered that the whole of the articles be set forth in the charges themselves.

17. That accordingly the indictments were amended by inserting therein English translations of the Marathi articles made by the High Court Translator. A copy of the said charges as amended is hereto annexed and marked C.

18. That thereafter the Clerk of the Crown read to the said Prisoner all the four amended charges and was asked whether he pleaded guilty to these four charges or claimed to be tried.

19. That the said Prisoner claimed to be tried, whereupon a Special Jury was empanelled composed of seven Europeans and two Parsees.

20. That the said Prisoner was thereafter and on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st and 22nd day of July tried by the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar and the Special Jury.

21. That the said Prisoner believes that only three charges were read to the Jury, namely the first charge under Section 124A in case No. 16, and two charges under Sections 124A and 153 A in case No. 17.

22. That in the course of the said trial certain other articles appearing in the issues of the "Kesari" for the 19th and 26th May 1908 and 2nd June and 9th June 1908, being Exhibits E to J, and a Post card, Exhibit E, found in the said Prisoner's premises during the Police search were tendered in evidence by the Prosecution for the purposes of showing the animus and intention of the said Prisoner in publishing the articles forming the subject matter of the charges.

23. That the said Prisoner objected to the admissibility of these Exhibitis for the purposes for which they were tendered but the said objection was overruled. The Prisoner submits that the reception of the said articles in evidence practically formed fresh subject matter of the charges and greatly prejudiced him in his trial.

24. That on the 22nd day of June 1908 His Lordship summed up the evidence in the case. A copy of the said Summing up is hereto appended and marked with the letter D.

25. That on the 22nd day of July 1908 at 9-30 p.m., the said Prisoner was found guilty by a majority of seven to two on each of the said three charges and the learned Judge agreed with the opinion of the majority.

26. That thereupon the learned Advocate-General informed the Court that he would not further prosecute the said Prisoner upon the charge held over under Section 153 A with reference to case No. 16.

27. That thereupon the learned Advocate-General proposed to prove the previous conviction under Section 124 A for the purpose of enhancing the sentence.

28. That the said Prisoner objected to the course upon the ground that the previous conviction was not specified and did not form part of the charge and that such conviction did not come within the scope of Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, but the said objection was overruled.

29. That the said Prisoner was thereupon questioned by the Clerk of the Crown whether he admitted the previous conviction under Section 124A, and the said prisoner answered in the affirmative.

30. That thereupon the learned Judge sentenced the said Prisoner to three years' transportation upon the first charge under Section 124 A, to three years' transportation upon the second charge under Section 124A, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000—upon the charge under Section 153 A, the sentences to run consecutively, and directed that the discharge with reference to the charge under Section 153 A, in case No. 16 should amount to an acquittal.

31. That before the sentence was pronounced the said Prisoner applied to the said learned Judge under Section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code to reserve the points enumerated in the annexture E for the decision of this Honourable Court consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court, but his Lordship refused to reserve any point whatever.

32. That your petitioner submits as follows :—

(a.) That the learned Judge erred in refusing to [illegible] prejudice of the Prisoner.

(b.) That the learned Judge erred in granting a [illegible] the prejudice of the Prisoner.

(c.) That the learned Judge erred in consolidating Nos. 16 and 17 founded on separate [illegible] the prejudice of the Prisoner.

(d.) That the learned Judge acted *ultra vires* in taking [illegible] punishable under Sections 124 A [illegible] having in evidence any [illegible] the Local Government [illegible] complainant.

(e.) That the [illegible], being the order of the Local Government [illegible] insufficient in Law to authorise a complaint under Section 153 A so as to enable the Court to take cognizance of the same.

(f.) That the charges as framed were bad being founded not upon the words used by the said Prisoner but upon inaccurate and misleading English translations of those words thereby prejudicing the Accused.

(g.) That the charges as framed were bad as they did not contain particulars of the manner in which the alleged offences were committed and did not give sufficient notice of the matter with which the said Prisoner was charged and did not specify the persons or classes against whom the offence under section 153A was committed thereby prejudicing him in his defence. That each of the charges as framed is illegal being contrary to the provisions of Section 233 of Criminal Procedure Code.

(h.) That the learned Judge acted illegally in trying the said Prisoner at one and the same trial for at least three offences, not of the same kind and not committed in the same transaction, contrary to the express provisions of Section 233 of the Crimal Procedure Code and in opposition to the said Prisoner's objection, thereby vitiating the whole trial and rendering it illegal null and void *ab initio*.

(i.) That the learned Judge acted *ultra vires* in passing an order before the commencement of the trial staying proceedings upon one of the four charges without acting under Section 273 of the Crimiaal Procedure Code.

(j.) That the trial and conviction upon the English words charged but not proved and not used by the said Prisoner renders the trial null and void and the conviction illegal.

(k.) That the words charged were not proved and that your Petitioner did not use the English words and he ought therefore to have been acquitted.

(l.) That the learned Judge erred in admitting as evidence Exhibits E to I and Exhibit K to the prejudice of the said Prisoner.

(m.) That the learned Judge erred in admitting in evidence the official translations of the incriminating articles, Exhibits C and D, without being proved by the Translator and without submitting him for cross-examination, though the said Prisoner asked that he should be called as witness by the Prosecution.

(n.) That the learned Judge erred in ruling that the said Prisoner lost his right of reply merely for filing Exhibit I containing papers found by the Poliee during search with the exception of Exhibit K. which the Prosecution tendered in evidence.

(p.) That the said Prisoner had a right to rely on the papers accompanying his statement made on the close of the case for the Prosecution.

(q.) The learned Judge acted illegally in permitting the Crown to prove previous convitions under Section 124A for the purposes of enhancing the sentence.

(r.) That the learned Judge erred in taking the previous conviction into consideration for the purposes of enhancing the sentence, as is evident from his remarks in passing sentence, copy of which is hereto annexed and marked with the letter F.

(s.) That the learned Judge acted illegally in passing two sentences under Section 124A and one under Section 153A if it be held by the Court that the transaction is one and the same: but your Petitioner submits that the transaction is not the same as ruled by the learned Judge.

(t.) That the learned Judge acted illegally in passing two sentences, one under Section 124A and the other under Section 153A in case No. 17 upon one article and the one and the same act.

(u.) That the learned Judge erred in construing the explanations to Section 124A as equivalent to exceptions, thereby seriously restricting the scope of the freedom of Speech and Liberty of the Press, and erroneously placing the onus of proof on the said Prisoner to the prejudice of his defence.

(v.) That the learned Judge erred in construing the word 'attempt' in Section 124A as equivalent to its ordinary meaning and not the legal meaning.

(w.) That the sentences are too severe.

33. That in the course of his charge to the Jury the learned Judge *inter alia* directed and as your Petitioner is advised misdirected the Jury as follows :—

34. (a.) That the learned Judge did not direct the Jury that a specific intention to bring the Government established by Law in British India into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection against the said Government, was necessary to constitute an attempt within the meaning of the words as used in Section 124A.

(b.) That the learned Judge practically directed to the effect that a specific intention was immaterial e.g. "However you may assume, if you like, that these people knew the *purpose* for which these articles were written as explained by the accused." "No motive, no honest intention can justify a breach of that law."

(c.) That the learned Judge directed the Jury to the effect that the mere use of language calculated to excite feelings of disloyalty, contempt or hatred against the Government established by Law in British India was sufficient to constitute the offence of Sedition under Section 124A, e. g. :—"A great deal has been said on both sides as to intention and motive. The Law with reference to intention and with reference to the fact whether it is true or not is crystalised; (here Reads from Mayne "since the crime" down to "the truth of the argument.") Well, Gentlemen, we are here as Judge and Jury to decide whether the writings of the accused have excited or were likely to excite feelings of hatred and contempt and disloyalty against the Government. Now it is impossible to prove that by evidence. If we call one hundred men belonging to one side, for instance, that of the accused, they will say that the articles do not produce any feelings against Government; indeed that they promote love to the Government. One hundred men on the other side would say the opposite. It would be impossible for the Prosecution to bring any evidence on this point. *The test you have to apply* is to look at the various articles and judge of them as a whole, to judge of the effect it would produce on your own minds in the first instance, to judge whether they are calculated to produce feelings of disloyalty and hatred against Government, to judge whether language like this is not calculated to excite Hindus against Englishmen or Englishmen against Hindoos. You judge it by your own common sense. One thing you must keep before your mind. Violence and disorder and murder cannot take place without feelings of hatred, contempt and violence and enmity towards those who are responsible for the good government of the country. If we have violence and murder they are the acts of people who bear hatred towards the ruling classes. It must be so. If these people have proper feelings for the Government and for the people who are responsible for the safety of property, and safety of the subjects, there would be no trouble, no bomb-throwing." (2), "No motive no honest intention can justify a breach of that Law .....we are not concerned with motives, but only with what has been written.....If you think that these articles calculated to give rise in the minds of readers to the feelings of hatred or contempt against Government.....then it will be your duty to consider whether that is no transgression of the Law."

(d.) That the learned Judge directed the Jury that a man must be taken to intend the natural and reasonable consequences of his act. It is submitted that this rule or maxim has no application where no consequences have as a matter of fact ensued as in the present case.

(e.) That the learned Judge directed—"A man is supposed to attempt something which would be the natural and reasonable consequence of his act."

(f.) That the learned Judge directed that—"With reference to the word 'attempt,' Gentlemen, you have to take it in the ordinary meaning which attaches to the wrd attempt." It is submitted that the legal meaning should be taken and not the ordinary meaning.

(g.) That the learned Judge directed—"No motive, no honest intention can justify a breach of the Law.....we are not concerned with motives .....we are not concerned with the truth or untruth of the writings. The truth may sometimes be perverted. True or not it is not for you to judge." It is submitted that truth or honest motives should not have been entirely excluded from consideration and are useful means to enable Juries to determine whether the intention is criminal or innocent.

(h.) That the learned Judge drew no distinction between intention and motive and in consequence the Jury must have been misled and confused intention with motive by the learned Judge's direction regarding motives.

(i.) The learned Judge directed that—"Section 153A is a simple section.....It only means that no subject of the Crown is entitled to write or say or do anything whereby the feelings of one class whould be influenced against another class of His Majesty's subjects." It is submitted that malice is essential.

(j.) That the learned Judge ought to have directed that Political parties are not classes within the meaning of Section 153A nor can Bureaucracy form a class under Section 153A or be deemed Government under Section 124A.

(k.) That the learned Judge directed that "When an accused person is charged with attempting to excite feelings against the Government, and other articles are put in for the purpose of showing intention and the individual is desirous of refuting this contention, the articles which tend to confirm the subject matter of the charge may be considered as there may be other things which throw light on the question whether they are calculated to raise feelings of disaffection. For instance in Exhibit 9 page 2 you will find (reads the "Bengalees" continued agitation down to "National Regeneration.") It is a perfectly proper sentence; you can find no fault with it. But look what follows—(Reads down to "honour of their women").....Is it fair? Is it not a charge against Government of inciting Mahomedans for the most improper purposes to attack the Bengalees, loot their property and violate their women, ...Would anybody after reading that have any respect for Government or would not the feelings be those of hatred and contempt and disloyalty?"

35 That the learned Judge exceeded all reasonable limits and misdirected the Jury in charging them as follows :—

(a). "Accused has told you that he was carrying on an open constitutional fight," down to "whether the effect of these articles is to make you believe that bomb-throwing is a proper means of obtaining greater rights and privileges it is for you to say." (See p. of summing up.)

(b). "The Accused had made complaints about the translations. Mr. Joshi was submitted to a long cross-examination".....They were the translations of the responsible translator of the High Court who would not be the translator and Interpreter to the Court unless he were an efficient man capable of translating correctly".....etc., etc., down to "You have to consider what effect these writings would have on those people.....articles read by a large and promiscuous body of readers, and then say what would be the effect on their minds. You have to remember that those readers have not had the advantage of 21 hours and 10 minutes explanation which the accused has offered on those articles." It is submitted that the majority of the Jury being Europeans it was necessary to explain the articles at length but it is not correct to say that 21 hours and 10 minutes were devoted to this explanation.

36. That the learned Judge ought to have called the attention of the Jury to the said Prisoner's contention that his Articles were intended as an answer the outrageous charges preferred against the Indian people and their leaders by the Anglo-Indian Press and to press upon Government the futility of mere repressive measures unaccompanied by substantial political concessions.

37. That your Petitioner is advised and verily believes that in addition to the specific instances above mentioned the learned Judge also misdirected the Jury upon other points and that if the learned Judge had not so misdirected the Jury, the majority of the Jury would not have found a verdict against the said Prisoner.

38. That the learned Judge erred in practically directing the Jury that the spoke in the wheel of the administration could be nothing else than the Bomb.

39. That your Petitioner prays that the Honourable the Acting Advocate-General will be pleased to certify under Section 26 of the Amended Letters Patent of the High Court (Act. 24-25 Vict. Chap. 104) that there is, in his judgment, an error in the decision of the aforesaid points of Law decided by the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar or some of them or that the said points of Law or some of them should be further considered, and further that in his charge to the Jury the learned Judge misdirected the Jury upon the points specified in paras 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38 of this petition or some of them.

40. That Counsel's certificate is hereto annexed.

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Attorneys for the Prisoner. Raghavayya Bhimji and Nagindas.

I, B. Raghavayya, the petitioner abovenamed do solemnly affirm and say that what is stated in the foregoing petition is true to the best of my information and belief.

Solemnly affirmed at Bombay— this 1st day of August 1908. Before me, Commissioner.

COUNSEL'S CERTIFICATE.

I certify that in my opinion there is an error in the decision of the points of law enumerated in para. 32 of the petition of Bal Gangadhar Tilak dated 1st day of August 1908 to be submited to the Hon'ble the Acting Advocate General for a certificate under clause 24-25, vide chap. 104 of the amended Letters Patent, and misdirection in the learned Judge's charge to the Jury on the points specified in paras 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 38 of the said petition.

Bombay, 1st August 1908. (Sd.) JOSEPH BAPTISTA, Bar at-Law.

QUETTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 31.

Quite the event of the week was the Grand Variety Concert at the South Wales Borderers' Theatre, on the evening of the 29th instant. The entertainment was got up under the distinguished patronage of General R. A. P. Clements, C.C.O., in aid of the Quetta Soldiers' Club. In every way the Concert was a tremendous success, thanks to the distinguished amateurs whose names appeared on the programme and whose talented performances, added to the remarkable stage ability displayed by the men of the regiments, made the entertainment a really brilliant affair. The proceeds are to be devoted towards erecting a theatre, temperance-hall and ball-room at the Soldiers' Club which with these additions will become a still more popular place of recreation for the British troops in Quetta.

PALAMCOTTAH JAIL.

The Recent Disturbance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

The following are further details of the serious disturbance at the Palamcottah District Jail on Saturday.—For the offence of making a false report againtst the Deputy Jailor, two convicts, who were treated as warders, were reduced and given trying work—ragi grinding. Instigated by these men a large number of convicts when taken out of their cells for morning work became violent, broke into the Jail kitchen, armed themselves with wood pestles and cooking utensils, went to the tower in the centre of the Jail premises, and attacked Jailor Jaques, who was very severely belabboured. Two convicts made a rush for the main gate, but before they could succeed in their object two or three warders appeared on the scene and stopped their attempt. A few shots fired had the desired effect, the men retreating to their places. Several police and other officials arrived subsequently.

An enquiry is being conducted.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes assumes office as Second Member of Council on the 10th instant.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson proceeds on leave on the 12th idem, when the Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick will assume office as Chief Secretary.

THE HARRISON ROAD BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

Police evidence is still being given in the Harrison Road Bomb case, in which there is nothing which is not already known.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Tuesday, August 4.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to Lieut. R. F. Cottrell, R.G.A., from the 5th to the 12th August, inclusive.

The following arrivals and departures are published.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. N. W. Mackworth, I.M.S.; Major F. R. Ozzard, I.M.S.; Lieut.-Col. W. Westropp-White,; Lieut. J. Warning, 9th Mtn. Batty; Lieut.-Col. H. Marwood, 2nd North Staffordshire Regt. arrived and landed S.S. "Persia 31st July.

Capt. A. D. Cox, 29th Punjabis, arrived and landed S.S. "City of Benares," 21st April; Lieut. R. C. Burton, 2nd Rifle Brigade, arrived and landed S.S. "Persia," 31st July; Major H. Sheppard, R.F.A.; Lieut. T. R. Gunner, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers; Arrived and landed S.S. "Massilia," 1st August.

Departure.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Philson, R.A.M.C., s.s. "Franz Ferdinand," 1st August; Capt. T. M. Luke, R.A., (28th Mtn. Batty.); Major F. Kingston, 3rd Q.A.O., Gurkhas, Major S. Murray, 1st Connaught Rangers, Col. J. E. Dickir, R.E., Lieut.-Col. F. G. F. Browne, 1st Warwickshire Reg., Lieut. C. H. Pits, 10th Hussrs, Lieut. H. P. Chaplin, 10th Hussars, Lieut. H. L. Riley, 2nd Rifle Brigade, Col. E. A. P. Hobday, R.F.A., Col. R. R. Whitehead, R.A.M.C., Lieut. W. Godfrey, 1st the Royal Irish, s.s. "Arabia," 1st August; Lieut. C. T. Tomes, 1st Warwickshire Regt., s.s. "Nawab," 2nd August.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut.-Col. J. R. B. Davidson, R.G.A., arrived and landed s.s. "Malta," 27th July; Major W. Gilbert-Cooper, 2nd East Surrey Regt., Capt. G. P. O. Carnegy, 7th Lancers, Lieut. C. F. Trench, 7th Lancers, Major J. H. Dickson, S. and T. Corps, Capt. F. C. S. Dunlop, Manchester Regt., arrived and landed s.s. "Persia," 31st July; Major T. E. W. Bidgood, R.G.A., Capt. F. C. Rose, Lincolnshire Regt., Capt. D. L. Harding, R.A.M.C., Capt. F. Langden, the King's (Liverpool Regt.,) arrived and landed s.s. "Massilia," 1s August.

Departures.—Capt. W. B. Eddowes, 1st Manchester, Regt., S.S. "Brittania," 3rd August; Major L. H. Close, R. E.; Major C. A. W. Ford, 104th Wellesley's Rifles; Capt. L. V. Thurston, R.A.M.C.; Capt. C. J. Coppinger, L.M.S.; Capt. L. Humphry, R.A.M.C.; Lieut. L. C. Wagstaff, 2nd Q. O. Rajput, L. Infty; Capt. G. Makins, 2nd K. R. Rifles; Capt. M. M. Rattray, R.A.M.C. S.S., "Arabia," 1st August.

Bombay: Arrivals, August 3—Lt.-Col, Browne, Rl. Warwicks Regt., from Peshawar.
Col. Drikir, R. E., from Peshawar.
Lieut. Burton, 2nd Bn. Rifles Bde., from England.
Col. Whitehead, R. A. M. C., from Peshawar.
Col. Hobday, R. F. A., from Rawal Pindi.
Maj. Sheppard, R. F. A., from England.
Lieut. Gunner, North Fusiliers, from England.
Lieut. Molesworth, R. E., from Tonk.
Lieut. Teesdale, 25th Cav., from Lahore.
Maj. Dickson, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Capt. Dunlop, Manch. Regt., from England.
Capt. Humphrey, R. G. M. C., from Poona.
Maj. Barnett, K. R. Rifles, from Jubbulpore.
Capt. Makins, K. R. Rifles, from Jubbulpore.
Capt. Rore, Lincolns Regt., from Aldershot,
Capt. Harding, R. A. M. C., from England.
Capt. Langdon, The Kings, from England.
Lieut. Harbord, 44 Merwara Regt., from Ajmer.
Major Bidgood, R. G. A., from England.
Lieut Delamotte, J. A., from Naini Tal.

Departures, August 3.—Col. Drikir, R.E., to England.
Lieut. Col. Brown, Rl. Warwicks Regt., to England.
Lieut. Pets, 10th R. Hus. Regt., to England.
Lieut. Chaplin, R. Hus. Regt., to England.
2nd Lieut. Riley, Rifle Bde. Regt., to England.
Col. Hobday, R F.A. Regt., to England.
Col. Whitehead, R.A.M.C. Regt., to England.
Lieut. Tomes, Warwicks Regt., to Colombo.
Lieut. Godfrey, Rl. Fus., to Belgaum.
Major Sheppard, R.F.A, to Fyzabad.
Lieut. Gunner, North Fus., to Peshawar.
Lieut. Molesworth, R.E., to Bangalore.
Capt. Coppinger, I.M.S., to England.
Capt. Humphrey, R.A.M.C., to England.
Lieut. Wayatoff, Q. O. Rajp. L. I., to England.
Major Barnett, K. R. Rifles, to Jubbulpore.
Capt. Makins, K. R. Rifles, to England.
Major Bidgood, R.G.A., to Madras.
Lieut.-Col. Goingdestre, 44th Inf., to Ajmer.
Capt. Langden, the Kings, to Nasirabad.
Capt. Rore, Lincolns Regt., to Kamptee.
Lieut. Col. Robinson, R.A.M.C., to Ahmednagar.
Lieut. Smales, R.A.M.C., to Poona.
Lieut. Thomas, I.M.S., to Poona.
Capt. Harding, R.A.M.C., to Madras.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

A Private Suggestion.

Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Barrister-at-law, has sent the following letter to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governer of Bombay on the subject of the expansion of Bombay :—

"Several public bodies have addressed His Excellency the Governor, in reply to his well considered letter re the expansion of Bombay. I do not claim any privilege to so approach His Excellency, yet I should think I will not be considered intruding on His Excellency's valuable time, if I put down on paper some thoughts which have occurred to me during the last ten years of plague seasons: and I shall thank you to lay them before His Excellency the Governor.

There is no doubt that in the past, no very comprehensive and well considered scheme for the development of the town and the island of Bombay was laid out. This is common to many towns both in the East and the West and no very great blame could be attached to any individual or a body who may not have foreseen the future wants of a city increasing in population and riches by leaps and bounds within a decade but after a very gradual rise for half a century. I do not think that, had it not been for the ravages of the plague the authorities concerned should have even now be induced to consider the situation. One of the grave defects of which His Excellency the Governor complains is the railway lines which cut through the main of road communication leading out of the island. The defect appears very grave now, when we see residencies extending in one stretch from the Lower Colaba to Mahim. One cannot forget, however, that in the early sixties when these lines were first constructed, Bombay was as it were divided into small villages, places near Mahim and Matunga being then considered fit places for the summer resorts of well-to-do people who used to inhabit the Fort, Mandvi and Bhuleshwar. The Malabar Hill was not developed and the Queen's Road was still under construction. What appeared then as a suitable course of line for communication with the main land now appears to be a nuisance and an obstruction which must be remedied. Both the railway lines run as it were tearing in the centre the whole island leaving the eastern and western borders without adequate communication with the central portion of the city. Naturally it thus happens that a person prefers to live fifteen to twenty miles away, either at Malad or Borivli and Ghat Cooper or Bhandup rather than in the woods of Mahim or in the interiors of Matunga or Naigam. But the fact remains that the lines were laid out at a very great cost and no one would think of taking them off and laying them down in other parts so as to make it as it were a circular railway-line. We have therefore to let it remain as it is and construct new lines for steam or electric service, on plans suitable to the present times. The B. B. & C. I. Railway on the Back Bay carries cotton to Colaba, to be re-carried by bullock-carts to the northern extreme of the city and which carriage, besides being a very heavy obstructive traffic on the Kalbadevi and Parel roads, means a heavy waste of money, time and energy, which can be profitably remdied by transferring the Cotton-Green to one of the large open spaces between Parel on one side and the Mazagon Bunder on the other. This, I understand, is already settled upon, as the arrangement is convenient both for the Mills, which are located between Parel in the South and Mahim on the North, Worlee on the West and Mazagon on East. That area is just like an "industrial village" in the midst of the island, which has to provide a large storehouse for cotton and also spacious buildings for the residence of the labourers. There are open spaces in the Worlee and Mahim on one side, and Mazagon leading up to Matunga on the other side where such houses could be built and stores-areas could be enclosed.

FOR THE WEALTHY CLASSES.

Another suggestion thrown out in the letter is to provide adequately for the accommodation of the wealthy classes who require houses either in the Fort or on the Malabar Hill. It has been suggested that areas should be laid out as specially reserved for the rich on moderate rents. The idea looks very sound on paper but is not very practical. It is difficult to divide Bombay into the West Ends and East Ends of London or even for the matter of that to create Hampstead in the midst of our city. Careful examination will show that those Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen who live in the fashionable quarters of the Malabar Hill or Cumbala Hill, find it necessary to maintain residencies, small or big, in the heart of the town, either in Bhuleshwar or in Mandvi. The tie of caste and relations is so very strong that however much one may like to live on the breezy hill-top, he cannot help coming down to mix with his poor relations who are very often useful to him and to whom he is also a great help. Thus it happens that the majority of these rich people had even before 1897 two residencies to maintain and since then it has increased in many cases to three. Thus it will appear that it is not that the rents have gone up only by the absence of adequate and suitable channels of communication but also by the rich class occupying larger space than they used to do and thereby cramming the poor into small areas. The other difficulty in providing for the higher class, an area as it were specially reserved for them is in the different modes of living of the different communities in the city. A round in the houses which have cropped up on the Cooperage and the Wellington lines will make it clear that Europeans do not prefer to occupy the floors in the same house even with Parsis or Mahomedans and the three other communities, viz., Parsi, Mahomedan and Hindu are equally exclusive. Are we therefore to attempt to reserve separate accommodation for these people and thereby drive away the poor and specially the middle class people to some unhealthy quarters of the city? One concrete instance I can cite. The trustee of the Chanda Ramji Charities is arranging to have free quarters for the poor Lohanas. By a considerably large sum which has been set aside for the purpose, he could very well build decent residential quarters somewhere in the suburbs accommodating a good number of families. The beneficieries do not agree with the trustee and I understand that a house, less commodious and providing for the residence of considerably very small number of families, is to be purchased in Mandvi, where rent item is the highest one. High or no at any cost the poor wishes to live by the side of his rich relation or kinsman. To send him away somewhere else is as bad as an exile to him. A slight examination of population in suburbs also makes the point clear. Go to Ghat Cooper and you will find that the majority of the inhabitants are Cuchhi Bhatias and Lohanas. Borivli has become a colony of the Halai Bhatias. Malad has become a favourite suburb for Banias coming from the district between the Narbuda and the Tapti. Goregaon is monopolised by the Deccanies and Santa Cruz had in the early plague years become favourite with Bohras and Memons. Middle class Parsis have shown partiality for Bandora. Thus it appears that whatever provision we make for building cities we have to be careful to construct the buildings in such a way as not to exclude any class of people of that community who are likely to flock there because only of their comparative poverty. We have to be careful to lay out plots in a way that large palacial buildings may stand up in the midst of sufficient garden spaces and proper sanitary arrangements, but side by side with flats for middle class people and sometimes even chawls for poor but not labouring classes. The idea, therefore, which suggests itself, is that sites wherever they are found be so laid out that without any distinction of riches and poverty, houses may be allowed to be built in such a way as to suit the ideas of the investor and the requirements of the localities. By this arrangement rich people will build suitable houses for themselves and also chawls, flats, round about in such a way that they can remain in the midst of their own people and can very easily manage their property. Mahim woods are the most suitable grounds to be opened up for these purposes. Ground reclaimed may also serve the purpose but in the long run it will be found that schemes based on reclamations will prove enormously costly.

Next question is whether the island of Trombay should not be made easily accessible and utilized for residential purposes. At present the island is as it were cast aside and nobody thinks of it. It once occurred to the late Mr. Tata to secure it for his Research Institute, and it would have become a very suitable place for the purpose. It could be brought within reach by a new line of railway constructed for the purpose. The Municipality of Bombay or The Improvement Trust or for the matter of that a private company may be encouraged to undertake the enterprise. The question is that whether even after the communication is made easy, Trombay will become attractive for well to-do people who are now occupying the Malabar Hills and are to occupy Colaba reclamations. The island is situated on the east side of Bombay, separated by a narrow creek, which may at any time be utilized for shipping purposes and thereby making the island not a very desirable place for residence. No doubt people interested in the shipping trade may find it convenient to live there with easy runabouts on the eastern coasts. It can be made a suitable place of residence for clerks, who are employed in the shipping firms and some suitable bungalows can even be erected to accommodate the local heads of the firms. The population of Europeans engaged in such occupation is however so very small that they can be easily disregarded in the consideration of Trombay. The sight will not at all be attractive either to other European merchants of Government officials. Much less so for the native population, except to the labourers employed in the Port-work for whom grounds even on Port Trust lands near Mazagon and Sivri are available. The only spot therefore left is the Mahim woods, which is sufficiently large to accommodate large number of middle class people and even the rich natives on the scheme already suggested by me. Side by side with the difficulty of acquiring these plots there is the further difficulty of easy communication on the part of the city with the business centre. But if once the spot is developed, the Bombay Tramway Company may be tempted to extend their lines in such a way as to make it easily accessible.

THE FORT AND THE NORTHERN SUBURBS.

The next point is the opening up of roads from the Fort to the northern suburbs of the city. The present roads are too narrow for the purpose. A drive in the morning or at five or six in the evening either on the Kalkadevi Road or Shaik Memon Street or Abdul Rehman Sreet will convince any gentleman of the inadequacy of these roads for the heavy traffic which passes there all the day round. The nuisance is aggravated by the electric trams. In some parts of the Abdul Rehman Street, hardly two carriages running opposite could pass without any fear of accident. At present the roads running up from south to north are the Frere Road which ends at Wari Bunder Road and the Hornby Road which branches itself into Abdul Rehman Street and the Shaik Memon Street. The Esplanade Road which continues in the Kalbadevi and the Girgaon Roads and the Queen's Road which turns into Walkeshvar. Thus there are nearly six roads at present existing, any of which could be widened and extended to the northern suburbs. What we have to find is which of them could be so opened up to the greatest advantage. The future of the Frere Road can be safely left to take its course with the development of the Port Trust schemes. Westernmost Queen's Road branches off from the Chaupati level crossing into Girgaon. That side we should not further trouble about as the Improvement Trust has now already opened up the woods under the Babulnath temple by constructing large road from Chaupati to Cumbala Hill. Girgaon Road need not also be touched as the continuation of it brings us to the middle of the new road, which is very easily accessible by the new bridge on the Chaupati. There remain then three important central roads, any one of which needs widening and stretching further up to the north. For very obvious reasons neither the Government nor the bodies corporate would think of touching the sanctity of the Shaik Memon Street. A very easy stretch of the Kalbadevi Road from the corner of the Agiari Street will connect it to the Upper Duncan Road and yet it is a question whether the considerations similar to those in the Shaik Mamon Street should not indnce the Government to leave Kalbadevi Road as it is. If it can be done, however, it will be a very great improvement of the most unhealthy and the most populated part of the Bhuleshvar ward. The last scheme can be that of widening the Abdul Rehman Street and extending it in such a way as to connect it with kipon Road. The costs will be enormously large when compared to the opening up of the Kalbadevi Road. Both of them, however, will prove very advantageous schemes.

If these roads are opened up and tram-lines laid out east and west feeding the railway lines or the main south and north tram-lines, the residencies in the Mahim woods and round about Matunga, Naigam and Dadar can be made easily accessible. As I have already stated there are large plots of ground within the area which I have named the industrial village on which suitable buildings for the mill-labourers who number about one lac may be erected. In the building of these chawls the various mill companies may with justice be asked to contribute their substantial share without in any way prohibiting the building operations by private investors.

Having thus disposed of the two classes of labourers I should say a few words as regards

THE LOCATION OF THE COMMUNITIES

which by their very nature remain exclusive. The most prominent of them is the European community of the island who have begun to migrate to the southern extreme of the island, near the Apollo Bunder and on the reclamations. If there is any difficulty felt by them that will be removed by the transfer of the Cotton Green as already suggested somewhere near Parel and Mazagon. As soon as the plot on the Colaba is vacant buildings will grow up which will give sufficient accommodation for the European community with suitable rents if the plots are not sold at unnecessarily heavy prices. These prices need not be calculated on the bases of the reclaimed land which have become very costly and which may ultimately prove a loss to the investor.

The native community, i.e., the very rich of them may be allowed to monoplise the hills without making it very crowded and unhealthy and they should be allowed to extend their habitations in the North-West in the Mahim woods on the schemes already suggested. The question of cost of acquiring these woods is as difficult as that of reclaiming lands from the Back Bay. In the latter case, the reclamation may also prove detrimental to the beauty of the Island on that side and the sanitary condition of the city on account of the very tall buildings which may obstruct the western breeze from reaching the interior of the Island.

With all these extensions the difficulty of the middle-class remains the same. Some new site must be opened up for their accommodation in such a way that even their rich friends may be near them. The suggestion of utilizing Trombay is beset with difficulties. Any scheme of communication means a very heavy expenditure resulting in heavy cost of living there, which will be prohibitive to the clerk-class people. For them it is necessary therefore that we should take advantage of the existing lines of railway which can be done by encouraging people to go out of Bombay on the existing railway lines. Even at present a number of these people take advantage of cheap season-tickets and run up to as far as Thana on one side and Borivli on the other. These cheap season tickets are paying to the companies and by the influence of the Government the railway companies can be induced to make them cheaper still. If Government take care to make the occupation of lands in the island of Salsette less difficult than it is now and allow the people to take leases on not much onerous terms, building operations in these parts will run speedily and an amount of space could be found at small rentals for the people. As at present worked the longest time taken by a train from Bombay Terminus to the extreme stations of Salsette island is about an hour and fifteen minutes. By reduction of fare and by the trains so arranged as to bring people to Bombay from intermediate stations within an hour, the railway stations in the Salsette can be made more attractive than they are now. The locations can be made cheaper by easy tenures and the complete removal of the fine system. His Excellency wished us to look forward for twenty years. If Salsette is opened up as suggested, we can rest sure that the present difficulties may not trouble us for a number of generations to come.

The questions three and four in the letter of His Excellency have been discussed at very great length in the last two years. Excitement on the question has not yet cooled down, yet it is necessary that one should consider it on broader principles than on the mere grounds of personal views. There is no dispute as regards the removal of the Cotton Green from Coloba to Mazagon side. Persons interested both in Cotton manufacturing and Cotton-shipping prefer the scheme. When the Cotton Green is removed, nearly half the value of the Back Bay railway line is gone. Does the removal of this line become prejudicial to the interests of the daily passenger on that line? Local passenger traffic to Coloba station is not very great except it be at the time of the mail trains, which has its value only as long as it remains the terminus. Church Gate and Marine Lines are so situated as to be easily exchanged by the every day passenger for the Victoria Terminus. Churni Road is not so far away from Grant Road, as to cause any serious difficulty to the passenger if he alights at Grant Road. If arrangements are made to start the mail trains running on the B. B. & C.I.R. line from Victoria Terminus and also to start local B. B. & C.I.R. trains from the same station, the central part of Bombay, will be equally accessible to all the suburbs as it is now.

A MAGNIFICENT SCHEME FOR PARIS.

"A good deal more than local interest attaches to the project, just embodied in a Bill that has been brought into the Chamber of Deputies

MR. ASQUITH'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mr Asquith, as Prime Minister, was entertained by his colleagues at the Bar. After dinner he gave some autobiographical reminiscences.

"Mr. Attorney," he said, "this is a gathering of the Bar, and of the Bar alone; and not for the first time, but it does not happen frequently in our lives, we are able to talk without turning our eyes or directing our attention either to the Bench above or to the well below. To me, I must confess that to speak anywhere in the region of the Temple without a tribunal, without a client, without a brief, and, I must add, without a fee, is an unfamiliar and, in some ways, a nerve-shaking experience.

A PREMIER'S MASTERS.

"Let me, then, seize the opportunity of recalling the names and the memories of two illustrious lawyers to whom I feel myself always under special obligation. The first is my old master, Charles Bowen, afterwards one of the brightest ornaments of our Bench, in whose chambers not far from here—in Brick Court—I served my pupilage. I learnt, I hope, many things there, and amongst other lessons I learnt was one which every man who aspires to practise with success at the Bar in these days has to learn sooner or later, and that was the dangers, the multiform and manifold dangers, of an encounter with Danckwerts.

LORD JAMES AND CHARLES RUSSELL.

"Later on, after some pretty lean years, in which one used to welcome as an unexpected and grateful phenomenon a County Court brief, marked one guinea, and coming from a client whose time and method of payment were both nebulous and problematical. I had the great good fortune of securing the favour and help of a great man, my dear and revered friend Lord James of Hereford. I owe to him a debt which he has never thought of exacting, and which I can never repay.

"May I add to those a third name—the name of one whom I think all the older men among us at any rate will agree with me in thinking in the very first and highest rank of the advocates, either of our own or of any other time, Charles Russell. I was privileged as Sir Edward Clarke has reminded me, to be associated with him as his junior in the greatest State trial of the Victorian era, and we had as colleagues my noble friend the present Lord Chancellor, and a man of infinite humour and of unique lovableness, whose untimely death was to me and to all his friends an irreparable loss—the late Frank Lockwood.

"Sir Edward Clarke has referred to the fact that it is just about a hundred years since a practising member of the Bar was last Prime Minister of England. He was kind enough not to remind me that that predecessor came to a sudden and untimely end. Absit omen!

THE COMMON LAW.

"I absolutely make this claim, that there is no class or profession in our community which has done more—I will go further; I will say that there is none which has done as much—to define, to develop, and to defend the liberties of England. Sir Thomas More, Lord Coke himself, Selden Somers, Camden, Romilly—those are but a few of the names selected almost at random from a long and illustrious roll; and they were all bred in the common law of England. I venture to add that the common law of England, which is not a compendium of mechanical rules written in fixed and indelible characters, but a living organism, which has grown and moved in response to the larger and fuller development of the nation—the common law of England has been, still is, and will continue to be, both here and wherever English communities are found, at once the organ and the safeguard of English justice and English freedom."

THE LATEST NEWS FROM MOROCCO.

The "Morning Post" publishes a very interesting message from Fez, which, it said, "was despatched by our special correspondent, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, whose courage and enterprise have enabled him to make his way from the coast to the capital of Morocco, at a time when the country is in a state of dangerous ferment and unrest. Any reliable report as to the state of affairs in Fez at the present is of the highest importance, and deserves close attention. The crisis in Morocco has reached a delicate and critical stage; the present is a period of doubt, uncertainty, and anxiety; and the outcome of the present tension must largely depend on the existing situation in the Moorish capital.

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

"For some time, however, no definite news has been available, and the information given in the message shows that some of the reports circulated hitherto have given a wrong impression as to the state of affairs in Fez. Everyone interested in the situation in Morocco must have been speculating of late regarding two important questions. What is the position and what are the resources at the disposal of Moulai el Hafid? Secondly, what is his disposition and what are his intentions towards France and the Powers?

"This Prince, it will be remembered, who was proclaimed Sultan in Marrakesh, the southern capital, last August, and in Fez at the beginning of January, finally succeeded in entering the northern captial in triumph on June 7. This success has confirmed his hold over the interrior of Morocco. The only places where the nominal Sultan, Abdul Aziz, still preserves the shadow of authority are the ports where, it is suggested, the fear of the French warships prevents the people from giving expression to their real feelings."

THE PRETENDER'S STRONG POSITION.

The message sent by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett shows that "Moulai el Hafid's position at Fez seems to be strong and to be growing stronger. His attitude towards foreign Powers shows little signs of being animated by narrow fanaticism or by an aggressive, bellicose spirit. There can be little doubt that the Moors, alienated by the weakness and incompetence of Abdul Aziz, have turned to his brother as the champion of their country's independence. This Prince has not yet shown any conspicuous energy or capacity. He has been handicapped by lack of resources. Yet his cause has advanced, slowly perhaps, but steadily and surely. At Fez it appears that the tribesmen are pouring in thousands to join his flag, and that the townspeople, who were at one time apathetic, have also been moved to enthusiasm.

MOULAI EL HAFID'S WISDOM.

"At first, no doubt, fears were entertained that lack of funds might lead the new ruler to extortion and plunder, and that the new regime would be a menace to good order and settled trade. But Moulai el Hafid has, no doubt, recognized the wisdom of inspiring confidence among the classes best able to supply the sinews of war. Moulai el Hafid has also taken the precaution of binding the powerful Kaids to his side by strong material ties. When regard is had to the lack of vigour and decision that his rival, Abbul Aziz, has always shown, and to the ignominious failure that has hitherto ended the few efforts made to re-establish this Prince's authority, Mulai el Hafid's confidence in his power to bring the civil war to an end seems substantially justified. He seems, however, to fear active French intervention on behalf of his brother. In such case it is said that he will appeal for national support and resist to the last."

BY THE WAY.

THE OLYMPIC FULL MOON.

Among the ancient Greeks the date of the quadrennial Olympic Games was regulated by the full moon next after the summer solstice, which decided the penultimate day of the festival. When the Games were revived in 1896 they took place in April, and this year is the first occasion that the resuscitated Games have coincided with the ancient Olympic lunar epoch. By coincidence rather than by design, the opening day of this year's Olympic Games, was also the day of the first full moon after the summer solstice, and falling as it did this year in the middle of the month, the coincidence becomes still more remarkable. By the Greek calendar the day of the full moon was always the fourteenth of the month, and therefore the present mid-July Games at the Stadium, judged by the moon's age, the month, of the year, could hardly approximate nearer to the actual time of the national Games of ancient Greece.

THE HON. SECRETARY BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. Robert Stuart de Courcy Laffan, who is doing such excellent work as Hon. Secretary of the British Olympic Association, comes of a distinguished military family, his father having been the late Lieut.-General Sir Robert Laffan, K.C.M.G. He is an Old Wykehamist and an exhibitioner of Merton. On leaving Oxford he became in succession classical master at Derby School, headmaster of King Edward VI. School, Stratford-on-Avon, and principal of Cheltenham College. His interest in athletics led him to become a member of the International Olympic Committee of 1899. He is also a member of the council of the Shakespeare Memorial Association. A few years ago he became the second husband of Mrs. Leith-Adams, the popular novelist.

ENGLISH SCIENTISTS AND CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

Sir John Murray, who is on his way to visit Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, will, the London correspondent of the 'Scotsman' says, be joined there by Dr. C. W. Andrews, of the Geological Department in the British Museum. Dr. Andrews, it may be remembered, visited Christmas Island ten years ago, and at the instance of Sir John Murray he stayed on the place for over a year for the purpose of making an exhaustive exploration of the fauna and flora of an oceanic island not up to that time inhabited by man. Since then Christmas Island has been opened up by the working of its guano deposits, and there is now a population, chiefly Chinese coolies, of about 1,000 persons. Paths have been cut through the island, which is estimated to cover fifty square miles.

TOBACCO THE "CURE-ALL."

With reference to the "Lancet's" denunciation of tobacco, which we noticed the other day, it is interesting to recall the many ills the weed was once supposed to cure. Tobacco reached Europe as a medicine. "It cureth anye griefe, dolour, imposture or obstruction proceeding of cold or winde, especially in the head or breast," declared one old chronicler. Sailors chewed it as a safeguard against scurvy. Smoked on a rainy morning in the summer months it would cure "toothache, the falling sickness, and the dropsie." As an ointment it was the deadly enemy of the gout. In the form of snuff it was supposed to vanquish headaches and strengthen the eyesight. To-day, however, this herb, which was once prized for "keeping the world in sprightly life and health," is under the ban of the medical Press.

THE ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

The Bureau for the enforcement of the laws against the consumption of opium was opened in Pekin on Sunday, June 14. The Imperial Commissioners in charge of the work had decided to allow all opium-smoking employees in the various Ministries and subsidiary departments in the capital until the end of the Sixth Moon (July 27) to hand in their names and report themselves as candidates for cure. Failing this, anyone found guilty of continuing the habit of smoking opium will be very severely published and compelled to go through the opium cure offered by the Bureau, whether he wishes to do so or not. The "North China Herald," just to hand, understands that the regulations against the opium habit are particularly drastic and that they are also to be put in force in the provinces soon.

A SPIDER DELAYS A TRAIN 100 MINUTES!

Colonel H. Plews, the general manager of the Great Northern Railway (Ireland), has given the "Railway Magazine" particulars of a peculiar delay to a train. On June 4 the 7-10 a.m. train from Ballyhaise Junction to Belturbet, on the Great Northern Railway (Ireland), was detained for an hour and forty minutes owing to failure of the electric train staff instrument. On investigation it was found that the failure was caused by a spider getting between the contact points and the key lever in the instrument at Belturbet, causing a disconnexion. Such a case has not occurred before, but it is quite authenticated.

UNCONVENTIONAL WEDDING VEHICLES.

The fire-engine on which five bridesmaids drove to the nuptials of a Mr. Pett and Miss E. Jennings at Exeter is the latest addition to the list of unconventional wedding vehicles. It is not long since a wedding party drove up to a Birmingham church in mourning-coaches, the only evidence of festivity being the white rosettes worn by the horses. At a recent Cheshire wedding a Gadbrook farmer travelled to his son's nuptials in a traction-engine; and a gaily decorated tramcar, with white-gloved driver and conductor, was the chosen vehicle at a Wolverhampton wedding. Six artillery horses, driven by non-commissioned officers in uniform, formed a bridal team at Brighton; and a Reigate lady, Miss Barker, was conveyed to the church in a carriage driven by a stalwart butcher, with two other knights of the cleaver as footmen, and with an escort of butchers' boys in white overalls and aprons.

OZONE.

(Sir Oliver Lodge states that ozone in too large quantities is harmful.)

I used to think the seaside air
Was easily the best out.
And, as I wandered on the beach,
I'd always chuck my chest out,
And puff and pant till I was blown,
In order to imbibe ozone.

But now I shrink from briny winds,
The breeze in every way shun,
On hearing that it gives you mucous membrane irritation.
Nasal catarrh is also known
To come to those who breathe ozone.

This year I will not make myself
To ills like these a target.
I'll stay at home, not, as before,
Proceed to airy Margate.
In Ealing (West) we do not groan
Beneath the inroads of oz[illegible]

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOOD EFFECTS AT MODERATE COST.

Real prettiness, inexpensively achieved, is always interesting, and perhaps no better place to study such results can be sought than a river function like Henley Regatta writes our lady correspondent. Cleverness rather than coin accounts for a river success. A girl at Henley looked sweet in a white lawn frock, a blue linen loose coat, and a blue linen washing-hat with white embroidery. The result gave one to think; for it is quite probable that the coat was part of a blue linen suit, and involved no extra spending. She who has a light blue and a pink linen suit can ring the changes quite nicely, manœuvring these with the white lawn frock, her possession of which we will take for granted. A girl going for the usual August at the seaside or the Continent, and wanting a lot of washingfrocks, could really manage a quite amazing number of variations if she arranged to take three suits—a white pique, a blue linen, a pink linen—and with these two striped cotton voiles, one blue and-white striped, the other pink-and-white, and then of white lawns one or more, as she possesses them. From this it will be seen that not only will the white lawn and the coloured coats make pretty variety, but that the white pique and the linen can exchange coats and skirts also. The blue linen coat can be worn over the blue-and white-striped voile frock, the pink linen over the pink-and-white voile, and so on. Then, for an all white occasion the white lawn may be worn with the white pique coat. It is really almost laughable how many changes one could make, and changes that would not be obvious.

COTTON VOILES.

To talk further of the cotton-striped voiles of the season, I have never seen the washing-frock daintier; many striped cotton voiles are arranged with a clever disposition of the stripe and with little tuckings and chemisettes, &c., of finely tucked net, which are remarkably pretty and attractive; many such were to be seen at Henley. It is with a stripe of about a quarter of an inch, perhaps, that the cleverest effects are attained, and sometimes—when, for example, the fabric is tucked—it is the pink stripe that is nipped up, and sometimes the white stripe, and this alone produces remarkable variety and prettiness. I have seen a cotton voile that, save for the knowledge that its arrangement showed, need not have cost more than ten shillings. Of course that particular ingredient, knowledge, is not a cheap quantity, and always has to be paid for. But, for the moment, the sudden change in the weather reminds one of the very elusive nature of the English summer, and sets one thinking of the garments more utilitarian—of, for example, models I have seen for winter, coats of many kinds, and notably some in fur.

PROFESSOR MACKAIL AND MILTON.

Professor J. M. Mackail, LL.D., professor of Poetry at Oxford University, speaking at the celebration of Milton's tercentenary at Cambridge said that the studies for which Cambridge was even then becoming famous gave a specific direction and left an indelible impress on Milton's genius. This fact was not without significance. In the "Paradise Lost," where Milton knew that he could give immortality to any name by the mere mention of it, he had designed to mention one, and one only, among his contemporaries. It was not a statesman, a soldier, a scholar, a theologian, nor even a poet, Milton gave the name of Galileo, as if to indicate that science and art were in inseparable conjunction, as they were in his own person and in his own poetry, for in that poetry the science was as wonderful as the art.

In the science of his art Milton stands alone among the English poets. It was nothing short of perfection that he set before himself. From first to last he trod his own path, solitary, haughty, austere. He was apart from his age, aloof from his contemporaries. With the developments of seventeenth-century poetry, with the movements which carried our literature from the age of Shakespeare to the age of Dryden and Pope, he had no concern and no connection. Milton had little effect upon his own contemporaries or upon their successors. He founded no school. He gave no impulse to letters, except that impulse given to all true artists when they see and recognise perfect art. His object and scope were higher. He aimed at perfection, and attained it. He stands now as he stood then, awful, magnificent, alone.

"'Milton, thou should'st be living at this hour: England hath need of thee,' wrote the greatest singer we have since had in the finest tribute ever paid by one poet to the memory of another," says the "Telegraph." "The time, indeed, will never come when our race will cease to have spiritual need of a soul as mighty, a faculty as splendid, as we ever owned; and we rejoice that an occasion is approaching which will enable the English-speaking peoples to celebrate the intellectual genius of Puritanism more fitly than his anniversaries have been kept before. John Milton was born in Bread Street, Cheapside, on Dec. 9, 1608. We hope the most prosaic and pressed of business men will not forget that the very pavement of the City is sacred ground, hallowed in the past by the footsteps of some who were men as strong as ever trod, and in all ways worthy of the destiny of that younger London—we usually say 'older,' but we are wrong. Its citizens were fresher in their vitality and more ingenuous in spirit than we are. It is proposed that when the tercentenary of Milton's birth comes round next December the occasion shall be adequately kept."

H. E. THE Governor of Ceylon has announced that Volunteers in the island will be exempted from service on the Jury. "This," says the "Times of Ceylon," "will necessitate the amending of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance in a slight degree. It is likely that this will be done during the next Session of the Legislative Council. The alteration will be to the effect that Volunteers, who have undergone a certain amount of training in a year and attained a certain standard of efficiency, will be exempted from service on the Jury in the following year. A Volunteer may thus free himself from Jury service during the whole of his volunteering days and the year after he has resigned; but, of course, any year that he fails to reach this efficiency mark he is liable during the next year to be summoned. The concession will apply only to certain districts proclaimed by H. E. the Governor. This is a precaution that has been taken in order that the Jury list may not be weakened to a large extent."

THE Government of Burma, in their Resolution on the Report on the Sanitary Administration of Burma for the year 1907, state that the chief features of the death statistics regarded as a whole are the high rates of infantile mortality, especially in towns, and of the mortality in towns as compared with the rural areas. It is probable that the difference between the death-rates in towns and rural areas is in part due to the more accurate registration in towns. The Lieutenant-Governor adds that he regards with much sympathy the work of the Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality, and will do his best to facilitate the establishment of a milk depot for infants in the neighbour-

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Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

BARLING'S REGISTERED EB WB TRADE MARK. PIPES.

MANUFACTURED IN LONDON FROM THE FINEST QUALITY BRIAR ROOT.

RENOWNED FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL FINISH AND COOL SMOKING.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

See each Pipe is Stamped BARLING'S MAKE. ESTABLISHED 1812.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,

WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), New, Nathoo & Co., Apollo St., Madon and Co., Ritchie & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Hemp & Co., Fort, Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Asserioh & Co., 14 Clive Row, Dutt, Dutt.
DELHI—A. Barakat's & Co., Lahore—Bagshaw & Co.
BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co.
LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Depository. MADRAS—F. Macleod & Co.
RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [3RD AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Rupees ...	3,000	Jeddah ...	A A Rabina

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 36 lacs down.

Exchange :—

The Market opened to-day at 1-3 27-32 T. T. 1-3 7-8 on demand and 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits. Very few bills have been offered, but on the other hand, there has been little or no enquiry for remittance at our quotations.

Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	134
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 1/4

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 7/16 for ready and 95 1/4 for the settlement. A moderate business has been done and quotations close firmer as under. Calcutta Market is also firmer at 95 9/16. Tenders for the New Loan for Rs. 2 crores will be received to-morrow the 4th August.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	.. Rs.	95-8
1st Settlement	...	...	... „	95 6

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar silver in London closed unchanged at 24 3-16 for ready but the forward rate was 1-16 up at 24 1-4. New York is steady at 52 1-2. Locally the market has been steadier, the ready rate opening at 62 3/8 ex-duty and closing at 62 1-2, the bears being reported as buyers. The forward quotations are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	62	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is quiet but steady with little or no change in quotations for New Crop. There is only a small business doing in the bazaar, and exporters are almost out of the market and are rather sellers than buyers.

In ready cotton there is also little doing. Exporters are buying a few lots of Oomras descriptions and mills are only taking for their immediate requirements.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	240	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	234 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	214 15	„ Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	205/6	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	194	„
F. G. M. G. Khandelah ...	193	„
Fine M. G. Khandelah ...	194	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	183/4	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	172/3	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

A large business was done yesterday, but to-day there is less demand. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	3	7 0 B. T.
September	„	3	14 6 R. T.
New Crop, April-May ...	„	3	3 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is easier and there is little or nothing doing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	3	14	6 B. T.
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„	10	2	0
„ „ Cawnpore...	„	9	15	0

Poppyseed :—

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 3 0

Tone—Steadier.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 3 0

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 27 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 15 0

Tone.—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ... Rs. 6 2 6 R.T.
New „ April-May ... „ 5 4 6

Tone.—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay 1,412½
India 64 1/2
Indian Specie Bank 54 1/2

Mills :—

Century... 375
David 331 1/4
Empress 310
Howard and Bullough ... 575
Kohinoor 742 1/2
Manockji Petit 3,170
Standard 1,162 1/2
Textile 1,170
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd. 677½

Presses :—

Hingoli 107 1/2
New Mofussil 645
Volkart's United 1,020

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ... 310
Badham Pile & Co 127
Bombay Flour Mill 910
Central India Mining 350
Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,085
Delhi Flour Mill 152
Marcks & Co. 138
Telephone Co. 34
Treacher & Co 582 1/2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej 572½
Amritsar-Patti... 117
Tapti-Valley ... ... 430 Cum. div.
Ahmedabad-Dholka ... ... 102 1/2 X. D.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	1,522 bales.
Wheat	471 cwts.
Linseed	1,112 „
Rapeseed	1,752 „
Gingellyseed	124 „
	2,943 „
	74 „
	2,684 „
	385 „
	1,402 „
	1,111 „
	4,544 „
	1,197 „
	nil
	nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 1st August, 1908, as compared with the statement of 25th July, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 25. Rs.	August. 1. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	101,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	45,90,366	45,67,830
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,02,20,316	58,43,300
Other Deposits ...	8,09,82,973	7,82,30,238
Post Bills ...	55,355	55,355
Sundries ...	17,74,098	17,44,737
Rs....	11,31,32,742	11,05,41,460
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,30,42,610	1,36,52,206
Other authorised Securities.	9,10,156	7,50,001
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,40,47,679	2,41,16,026
Loans do. do.	2,62,26,476	2,69,97,559
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,39,89,362	1,37,13,597
Dead Stock ...	3,10,646	3,10,776
Stamps ...	4,471	4,412
Bullion ...	3,70,211	3,46,254
Balances with other Banks.	5,15,345	5,67,380
Sundries ...	3,65,029	3,07,177
Cash ...	3,33,50,757	2,97,76,072
	11,31,32,742	11,05,41,460

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 1st AUGUST 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09...£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 1st August 1908. By Council Bills £4,86,533
By Gold ... nil.
Balance to be remitted from 2nd August 1908 to 31st March 1909 ... £18,013,467

INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in May 1908, and in the corresponding month of 1906 and 1907 :—

	Month of May. 1906	1907	1908
British India			
Bombay	43149434	39195542	38907116
Madras	3117135	2228807	3360211
Bengal	4101949	3461609	3365032
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2868480	2069688	2273644
Punjab	1191051	1034536	1191862
Central Provinces and Berar...	2286507	2370486	2388117
Total	56717646	52223178	53475982
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain	2242242	2080544	2305827
Grand Total ..	58958888	54303722	55781809

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

		Month of May. 1905	1907	1908
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	10541859	12886100	12239424
	yds.	47782913	55581431	54696964
	doz.	56824	49536	35949
Madras	pds.	635578	678178	631586
	yds.	2233432	2235540	2158363
	doz.	1088	1651	644
Bengal	pds.	109446	108367	237396
	yds.	501309	497587	1012097
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	597084	669615	795139
	yds.	2419374	2232829	3098647
	doz.	3293	5239	1613
Punjab	pds.	28474	34606	45967
	yds.	81676	92030	114677
	doz.	19	162	564
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	500138	615274	720734
	yds.	2604892	2565805	2857173
	doz.	279	580	285
Total ...	pds.	12435579	14692140	14672258
	yds.	55024716	63166322	62937821
	doz.	41162	57108	38695
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan.	pds.	684028	671076	667218
	yds.	2720170	2769774	2598901
Grand Total ...	pds.	13119607	15363216	15339476
	yds.	57744886	65936096	66536722
	doz.	41162	57108	38695

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri ...	6	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour... ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total.....	3	2	85

Total plague deaths to date.. 143,787
This date last year 3 3 113

* Includes one imported plague case.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

August 3rd, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	77	38	1
B	217	125	7
C	68	65	6
D	69	13	0
E	254	76	0
F & G	55	0	3
Total to date...	731	317	17
Total rats killed.....			1043

IT is stated that considerable interest has been aroused among German scientists by an invention of Herr C. Wirth, a former school teacher, who has devoted himself to scientific research. The invention, of which Herr Wirth gave a demonstration before a meeting of the Natural History Society at Nuernberg, is described as a "wireless switchboard," by means of which it is possible to start machinery, to light electric lamps, and to steer torpedoes or dirigible balloons at a distance of 100 kilometres. The impulse is transmitted through the agency of electric waves, travelling at a rate of 400,000 kilometres per second. The special apparatus weighs about 20lbs., and can easily be attached to any ordinary wireless telegraphic apparatus.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,412½
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	64½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,490
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 „	63½
	O. 50	50	1½ „	16
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 „	54 xd.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co...	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,300
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,600
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	144
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	905
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	287½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour...	100	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co....	100	100	10	137
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	11.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	185
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Syndicate ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 11½
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5
Thackerand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd. 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United...	250	250	20	330
Century ...	500	500	50	375
Central India ...	500	500	85	1,725
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,085
Coronation Milis....	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	280
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	98½
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy...	1,000	1,000	50	xd 985
David ...	250	250	20	261½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress ...	500	500	25	310
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,395
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg....	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	75	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	730
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	740
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,370
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,170
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,145
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	677½
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen ...	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	580
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta...	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,162½
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi...	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile...	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City...	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
French...	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton...	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	330
Mahmadpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile ...	125	125	Nil.	57
Mammar Manufg....	250	250	25	292½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	50	640
New Berar ...	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon ...	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind ...	400	400	35	720
Surat City ...	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railw ...	500	500	6 p. c.	572½
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company...	500	500	4 „	435
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd. 105

THE TWO SERVICES.

It is understood that neither in the case of Sir Henry Barry, commanding the Third Cruiser Squadron, nor of Sir George Warrender, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, who have just been promoted to vice-admiral and rear-admiral respectively, will these appointments be immediately relinquished. Vice-Admiral Barry will remain in the Mediterranean until the autumn, and inasmuch as the promotion of Commodore Sir George Warrender restores the command of the East Indies Station to the status which it occupied uninterruptedly from September, 1870, to February, 1907, when the present holder succeeded Rear-Admiral Poe, there is apparently no reason for disturbing the appointment at present owing to the Commander-in-Chief's new rank. Unless unforeseen circumstances arise, there will be no further changes in the flag lists until October 12, when Admiral Sir R. H. Harris will be overtaken by the age rules for retirement. On November 5, this inexorable regulation will also affect Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, and on December 2, Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Erskine will reach the retiring age of seventy.

CAPTAINS AND SEA SERVICE.

The foregoing removals will bring Sir Gerard Noel, Commander-in-Chief at the more, to the top of the Admirals' list, and, as in ordinary circumstances he will be promoted to fill the vacancy caused by Sir James Erskine's transfer to the retired Admirals of the Fleet, Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, will head the Admirals' list. The flow of promotion resulting from the operation of the age clause in the cases referred to, will give flag rank to three captains each with about 9½ years' seniority, viz., Commodore Sir Colin Keppel, Capt. D. A. Douglas, and Capt. F. C. B. Sturdee. By that time the last-named officer will not have quite put in the three years in command of a ship of war at sea, which is one of the qualifications for advancement to flag rank; yet in view of the splendid service which Capt. Sturdee rendered as Chief of Staff in the Channel Fleet under Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, it would be manifestly unfair to strictly enforce the three years' command regulation in his case. Moreover, some allowance should be made for the unexpected removals which have brought officers to the top of their respective lists much earlier than they had any reason to anticipate a few months ago.

A REASONABLE PLEA.

In connection with the subject of sea-going command for captains, it is no secret now to state that Lord Charles Beresford made strong representations to the Admiralty to allow Capt. Sturdee's service as chief of staff in the premier fleet to count as sea time. The Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet recognises, in common with all officers who have commanded large fleets, that the highly responsible duties devolving upon the Chief of the Staff constitute the most valuable of all sea service. Although Lord Charles Beresford's suggestion was not actually conceded, there is no reason to anticipate that when Captain Sturdee's time comes for promotion to flag rank, he will be debarred in consequence of not having quite completed the requisite period actually in command at sea, although having regard to his staff appointment he has virtually done so.

THE RIVAL "DREADNOUGHTS."

We are hearing a vast amount of talk just now about the "Dreadnoughts" of the air that are to supersede the "Dreadnoughts" of the sea. But while it goes without saying that this country must not for one moment lag behind in the race to conquer the air, yet any alarm as to our naval superiority being discounted by airships in the near future is altogether premature and absurd. At present the lightest of fittings have to be used in the construction of airships and flying machines, before any success can be obtained; and an adequate load of bombs or other fighting material for the purpose of destroying battleships is simply out of the question. Gradually, no doubt, this handicap will be conquered by science, and weight-carrying airships and flying machines will be built and equipped for certain war purposes. But a battleship can not only be protected by topside armour, against which dropped bombs will explode harmlessly in the open, but gunnery experts would soon find a weapon which would hit back at the airship, with more fatal results. Airships may in the future carry armour against which the high-explosive shell of specially designed guns carried in battleships would explode in vain. But at present a small Lyddite shell would wreck the whole frail fabric of an airship, and bring her down by the run when she came near enough to attack a warship. To smash back as effectively, the airship would have to carry a locker full of 850lbs. projectiles, and let them drop with the nicest calculation to hit a ship in motion, and ensure the point of the shot piercing the armoured decks.

A MENACE TO THE ARMY.

It is no longer of any use to hide the fact that it will be necessary for all the forces of reason and patriotism to work together, and for the country to express its sentiments beyond all possibility of misunderstanding if the Army is to be saved from the destructive influences which seem to find their centre in Mr. Winston Churchill, and their force in Mr. Lloyd George. We deal with the subject in a leading article, but we desire this place to enter a protest against measures which would be the last expression of criminal folly. What the so-called economists would like would be that Mr. Haldane should relinquish his post, and the President of the Board of Trade succeed him. Already that gentleman seems to be adopted as, and to consider himself, successor designate to the office. Mr. Churchill has himself been a soldier, and it will be pitiable thing if he should ever be allowed to turn and rend the Army to which he belonged. The people who are seeking to wring blood from the King's Army are gathering their forces and maturing their plans. The hope of all patriotic Englishmen must be that Mr. Haldane's arm may be strengthened to resist the assault that is being prepared. By his action at this juncture the reputation of Secretary of State and of the Army Council will stand or fall.

SIR J. FRENCH'S VIEWS.

The opinions of Sir John French upon the training of the troops, merit, and will always receive, the utmost attention from officers of the Army. What he has just had to say upon the subject of squadron, battery, and company training is of great importance and at this time will be of considerable service. At the outset it is very noteworthy that, as preparatory to the cavalry manœuvres, the Inspector-General should have entered a protest, as it were against an excess, real of assumed, of what is called the cavalry spirit. There is a reaction undoubtedly against the "mounted rifle" theory, and the lessons thought to show the value of the latter view of cavalry work are no more regarded. Nevertheless, it would be an error to think that the teaching of South Africa has been lost. We may now see that wide sweeping movements intended solely to cut off an enemy's retreat are not likely to prove universally or even generally successful. Something more is required, as we said last week, and the principles of the offensive and of true co-operation between the various arms must be observed. Sir John French has long ago realised all this, and his remarks on the cavalry spirit are not, we are sure, intended to diminish the offensive action of cavalry, but rather to increase it. The manœuvres will give admirable opportunities for study of the questions involved, and the Inspector-General proposes to report further on the subject. With regard to the system of squadron training he finds it uniform, and to be carried out in a practical manner, but there are disparities in methods of inspecting and the completion of training by different commanding officers. Each squadron is to be thoroughly tested, and the examinations are regarded as of great importance. Horses are generally well turned out, and the riding of t men has improved.

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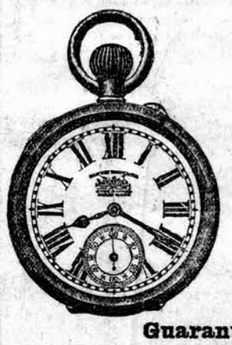

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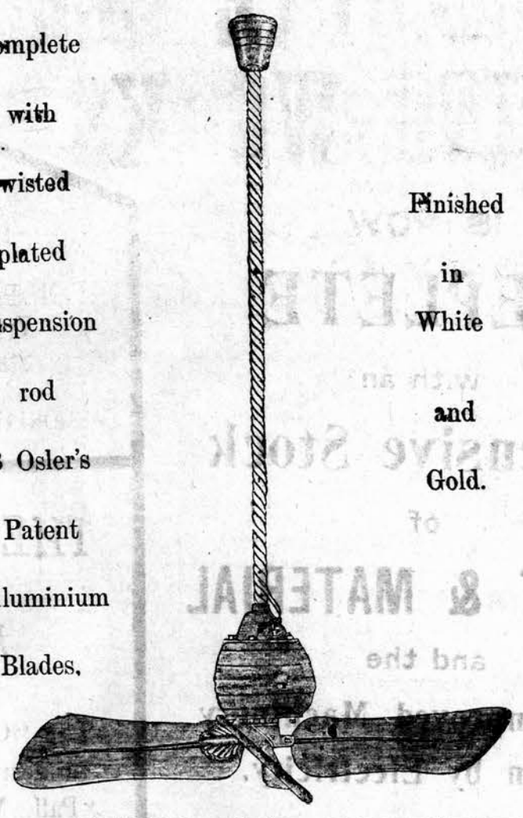

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